The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Final Vote on Impeachment to be Taken To-day.

A Senatorial Canvass Shows a Majority for Conviction.

A New Political Party to be Organized Immediately.

Chief Justice Chase to be its Leader, Supported by the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

The Senate will vote to-morrow. This has been decided upon. There were two informal consultations of Senators to-day, and it was decided that the verdict, be it conviction or acquittal, must come to-morrow. The postponement from Tuesday until Saturday, though based on a good reason, was an almost fatal mistake. The chances for conviction have been materially lessened, if not altogether lost. The case is weaker by two votes on some of the articles, and the best counts by the friends of conviction now just carry it, with none to spare. There was greater despondency on that side to-day than there has been any day this week. On the other hand the friends of acquittal were more certain than ever.

Senator Henderson's bold avowal that he would neither resign nor withhold his vote, dashed all the hopes of him on the eleventh article, and increased the confidence of the other side. Senator Dixon glowed with the assurance that they would have two votes to spare. Senator Henderson thinks the second article will be beaten by two or three votes and the eleventh by two.

The names in most mouths to-day have been those of Messrs. Ross and Willey. "Can they be depended upon?" was the question everybody asked. The West Virginia delegation called upon Mr. Willey in the morning, and he told them that he would vote for conviction on two, and perhaps three, of the articles. This fixed his status. Bishop Simpson telegraphed a prayerful request that he might find it his conscientious duty to vote for conviction.

Senator Ross' name was Rumor's football to a terrible extent, and when it was learned that he and Messrs. Trumbull and Van Winkle had met at the latter's room last night, and that he had been getting information on law points from Mr. Trumbull, the conclusion was instantaneous that he was unsound. He has expressed his intention of voting for conviction heretofore on four or five of the most important articles, and his friends do not believe that he has been changed, but the other side insist with equal pertinacity that he can be relied on to vote for acquittal.

Mr. Trumbull is quite active in making his party as large as possible. Mr. Grimes would be present if he could leave his bed. Mr. Fessenden makes no effort to influence any one beyond the influence of his example.

The Missouri delegation intend to reply to Senator Henderson's letter. They claim that he gave them a positively verbal promise that he would either resign or vote for the eleventh article.

LATER—11 P. M.—A consultation of Senators at Senator Pomeroy's house has just adjourned. Some twenty were present, and it was resolved that the vote must be had. They are also in a high state of rejoicing over some developments which makes them all very confident. Senator Ross dined with his colleague Pomeroy, and the latter says his vote is sure for conviction. No such confidence has been manifested since Monday morning. They are certain that conviction is irrevocably fixed. George Wilkes, who has been despondent all day, now says it is as certain as fate. Theodore Tilton says the same. Somebody is being awfully deceived, and somebody will be terribly disappointed to-morrow. There has been more point-blank lying done in Washington during the past week than ever before in the same space of time, and that is saying a great deal.

LATER STILL—MIDNIGHT.—The excessive confidence of both sides is unabated. No bets are being made by either. In the judgment of your correspondent, the chances are just about even. One vote decides the result.

A THIRD POLITICAL PARTY PROPOSED.

The most astounding political intrigue ever known to the politics of this country is now on foot among prominent politicians and office-holders in this city and elsewhere. The chief movers in it are Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, after acquittal, and Chief Justice Chase. The object is the formation of a third party and the defeat of Gen. Grant, if nominated at Chicago. On Tuesday last Ex-Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, said that acquittal would follow, and before the week was out the country would be astonished by an entire change of Cabinet. It has since transpired that the President has agreed to send in a new Cabinet of Republicans, immediately after acquittal, and to adopt and strictly carry out the Reconstruction measures of Congress. Senator Henderson last night stated this agreement to be a fact, and it is believed by shrewd judges to be one of the principal elements whereby sufficient strength and power may be given to Mr. Chase's party to make it formidable, and to throw the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, if not to elect its candidate before the people. This movement expects to be able to defeat Gen. Grant by arraying itself against the extreme radical element in the Republican Party, which, it is believed, will be his main support. The proposition that the President shall abandon his opposition to Congress is intended to neutralize the power of that body long enough to make inroads upon it in favor of this movement. When the Administration is fully reorganized, its power and patronage will be used to enhance Mr. Chase's prospects. It is not believed he would accept a Democratic nomination, but the fact that Mr. Voorhees and many other prominent Democrats openly advocate his nomination, is conclusive that a strong Democratic support is at his command. Mr. Chase is unreserved in his expressions of contempt for Gen. Grant as a political leader, and for the impeachment movement, and bewails what he terms the tendency of the party to take up with small men, and says the party has surrendered to Gen. Grant. His influence has been excited from the beginning to defeat the impeachment, and he is believed to have done more than any other man to secure the acquittal of Mr. Johnson. Hence the latter is willing, if acquitted, to reward Mr. Chase by throwing the influence of the Administration in his favor. The discovery of this intrigue has startled the political metropolis to its very centre. All eyes are anxiously turned on the Chicago Convention. The intriguers hope for the nomination of Wade as Vice-President, which they claim will place Grant on such an extreme Radical basis as to afford additional capital for the new combination, and they expect to see some men in the party in their race over acquittal commit some foolish acts, whereby they may reap additional profit. These are the developments which are in everybodys mouth to-day to the exclusion almost of even the verdict. Those who choose can take these statements *cum grano salis.* But they are based on the facts and names mentioned above, and have an absolute foundation. One thing is certain, the Chief Justice is still a candidate for the Presidency: any one who doubts this deserves a straight jacket.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

To-morrow night there will be a grand exo lus for Chicago. A carload of members and a dozen correspondents will leave for the Convention *via* Baltimore and Pittsburg. There will not be much business done in Congress during next week.

THE SITUATION.

The Expected Verdict—Its Political Effect—Party Excommunication—No Postponement Probable—The Action of the Chicago Convention—Cool Counsels Necessary.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15, 1868.

The excitement has abated somewhat among the people, but is still very great among members of Congress, politicians and others, who feel the weight of party responsibility. The great question now is, what is to be the effect of acquittal upon the Republican Party? What will be done at Chicago next week? Will the Convention declare Johnson guilty if the Senate acquits? Will Grant accept if conviction fails? All these questions are excitedly discussed, and at the first burst of passion there was a strong feeling in favor of promptly excommunicating every Republican Senator who votes for acquittal, and the feeling is still very strong. A caucus next Monday, to formally read out Messrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Fessenden and Henderson is talked of to-day, but cooler counsels will prevail before that time, and even the most extreme Radicals will hesitate before they commit an act that will at once destroy their two-thirds majority in the Senate. The killing of the goose that laid the golden egg, would be no parallel to it.

While it is very unjust to attribute to prominent public men unworthy motives, as the basis of important action, without positive proof thereof, it is nevertheless a lamentable fact that not one Republican in a hundred here, especially in Congress, believes for an instant that these Senators are actuated by their conscientious judgment, unswayed by any other feeling. No one, except some very rash and reckless persons, attributes corrupt or venal motives, but the inharmonious, discordant, jealous elements, of which the Senate is a perfect hot-bed, have, unquestionably much to do with the result. There is scarcely a man in that body, especially among the older members, who can successfully rise above the prejudices which spring from the disappointed ambitions, the personal hatreds and jealousies, and the opposition to the peculiar views of the prominent man for the succession. The very fact that the Republican Senators who vote for acquittal, are known to be the men of all others who regard ten months of Mr. Wade in the Presidency as dangerous as ten months of Mr. Johnson, is one of the most powerful reasons which prevents people from conceding to them entire conscientiousness. It is conceded that their legal judgment may have arrived at their conclusions by a process of close reasoning; but had their sympathies been on the other side, their legal judgment would have had the same powerful inducement to arrive at opposite conclusions. I mention these facts only to show what prevents the party friends of these Senators from conceding what they claim, and what, under almost any other circumstances, would be cheerfully conceded.

At present indications there will be no postponement of the vote to-morrow, no matter what the result may be. Some Senators who favor conviction, proposed, at first, unless a favorable verdict was ascertained to be certain, to move a further postponement, perhaps until after the Chicago Convention. But such a policy is now deemed to be suicidal, in a party aspect. The postponement from Tuesday until Saturday was warranted by the illness of Senator Howard, but unless his vote can change the result, it is now felt that the verdict must be given, and the country relieved from the painful suspense which has existed for ninety days to the detriment of peace and prosperity, and which, if continued, will disgust thousands with the party that is responsible for it. Let us have the vote and end it at once, says every Republican who is not afraid to meet the consequences.

What will be the consequences? is the question most anxiously asked. The consequences of a verdict of acquittal in a party point of view, are not near as dangerous in the judgment of the safest Republican leaders here, as many imagine. In the first place it cannot be a weapon with which the Democracy can assail the party, and their leaders concede this. They claim the acquittal of Mr. Johnson as an act of justice, and if the Republican Party do this act of justice, it is entitled to whatever credit may attach to it. In fact the Democrats, in a party sense, would infinitely prefer to have Mr. Johnson convicted. In the next place not one single principle is at stake in the trial which cannot be successfully carried before the people if he be acquitted. A minority of one-third of a Senate composed of lawyers may technically acquit Mr. Johnson of the crimes wherewith he stands charged, but does anybody assert that the Republican Party is thereby bound to concede the dangerous claim set up by him that he has judicial power over the laws, to obey them or not, just as he pleases? Put a denial of that assumption as a prominent plank in your Chicago platform, and see whether Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull & Co. will flinch from the support of your candidates. If they do, then it will be time to read them out of the party for disloyalty. Indeed, they will not need to be read out. They will be left out, and without a shadow of influence. But if attempted to be driven out, simply because they do not believe Mr. Johnson to be guilty of malicious intent in his various illegal acts, they will take such a large company with them that Mr. Chief-Justice Chase's alleged third-party movement will be at once entitled to respect for its numbers.

The danger now is, in case of acquittal, that Mr. Wade's friends, in their frenzy will rush to Chicago and rush through the Convention some foolish and denunciatory resolutions and thus commit the party to a position on which it cannot stand. Mr. Johnson may be acquitted, but that only settles the question whether he remains in power ten months longer. The issue between him and his policy, and the Republican Party is still open, and he is still arraigned before the people, who are to decide whether his policy and his views upon the principles which have been involved in the trial are to be in power four years longer. I take it that whatever principle involved in this trial may be indorsed at Chicago, Messrs. Trumbull & Co. will not hesitate to espouse most cordially, even though they do vote that Andrew Johnson is not guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors as charged in the indictment. If the passions engendered by disappointed hopes prevail, there is danger ahead. If cool, deliberate counsels prevail, the people will rise as one man and convict Andrew Johnson in 1868 as they convicted him in 1866. This is the most critical moment that the Republican Party ever saw, and the verdict to-morrow may be turned for good or evil, as the brave men in the party decide.

CYMON.

Gen. Grant's Reported Views on the Impeachment Trial—The Chase Movement—Johnson and his Cabinet.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

I hear from good authority that Gen. Grant said this morning that in his judgment the President ought to be removed, because the Government cannot go on practically or safely in its present demoralized condition.

He does not think the acquittal of the President will injure the party, and says the platform must reassert whatever of principle is involved in the trial, and not read out of the party any but those who refuse assent to such principles.

He considers himself in honor bound to accept the Republican nomination even if certain of defeat. He has allowed the use of his name and cannot now decently decline because his prospects may be gloomy.

Judge Chase is open in his opposition to Gen. Grant, and sneers at the disposition of the Republican Party to take up small men as he calls them. He is opposed to convicting the President. There is more in the movement on his behalf than appears on the surface.

It is stated on good authority that President Johnson has promised, if he remains in office, to change his Cabinet and act in harmony with the leading Republicans of Congress.

Reported Remarks of Senator Henderson.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

A portion of the Missouri delegation in the House called upon Senator Henderson last night, whereupon he showed them the letter which appeared in the Associated Press dispatches this morning over his signature. After giving them a copy of the letter, he said they must not think hard of him for pursuing the course he had chosen.

Impeachment, he stated, would have failed without his vote, and conviction could not have been secured with it. He could tell them that the second article would be defeated by two votes and the eleventh article by four votes even if he did not vote. Acquittal, in his opinion, will not result disastrously to the country. The President had promised those who would vote for his acquittal that he would immediately send in a new Cabinet, all Republicans; that he would execute the laws passed by Congress; that he would no longer obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction acts, and that he would endeavor to bring his administration into harmony with Congress. He further promises to support those Republican Senators who vote for acquittal with the whole power of his administration before the people.

These facts I gather from the members of the Missouri delegation, who say they received them late last night from Senator Henderson. They were communicated to members on the floor of the House to-day, and produced quite a sensation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

A CAUCUS OF SENATORS.

Less than one-half of the Republican Senators had a consultation at Senator Pomeroy's to-night, with reference to the impeachment question. The conference continued for more than three hours. Senator Wade was present and also Senator Wilson, who has just returned from New-York. The entire subject was canvassed and notes compared as to what Senators could be relied upon for the conviction of the President. It was agreed that the eleventh of the impeachment articles stood the best chance of adoption. It is understood that these Senators are in favor of a vote being taken to-morrow, but that question will be determined by a full Senate, and hence there is now uncertainty on the subject. The Democrats, to-night, express more confidence of acquittal of the President than the Republicans do of his conviction.

THE CYRUS FIELD MEDAL.

A bronze copy of the gold medal to be awarded to Cyrus W. Field by the act of Congress has been received at the Treasury Department, and was to-day exhibited by the Secretary at the Cabinet meeting. The medal was designed by J. Goldsborough Bruff, of the Treasury Department, and was executed at the Mint at Philadelphia. It is regarded by the Secretary of the Treasury and competent judges to be superior in design and execution to any other medal ever produced in this country, and is of itself evidence of the present efficiency in the artistic department of the Mint.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House of Representatives to-day a supplemental report upon the trade with the British Provinces since the termination of the Reciprocity treaty, made by Mr. George W. Brega at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. The report gives detailed statements regarding the trade with the United States, both as a question of commerce and revenue, together with a review of the Canadian tariff just passed, and other valuable data. Mr. Brega's previous report upon the same subject has attracted much attention in Congress.

SPANISH DUTIES ON FOOD RESCINDED.

The Department of State has received intelligence that the Spanish Government has issued a decree extending to the 31st of December next the former decrees for the introduction, free of all fiscal duties on the coasts and frontier of the Peninsula and Balearic Islands, of foreign wheat, flour and other alimentary substances, to which orders heretofore issued refer. The Queen has also ordered that during the continuation of the present circumstances, shall be admitted free of duties at all custom houses of the Kingdom, straw, hay and other classes of forage.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTRUCTORS' CONVENTION.

Last night the conference of the principals of the American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb attended an exhibition of the National Deaf Mute College. After the exhibition addresses were made by Gen. Garfield, Dr. Peet and others. This morning there was further discussion of articulation, and harmonious advanced views were reached. Papers were read by Rev. W. W. Turner on hereditary deafness; J. L. Peet on initial signs; L. Pratt on the National Deaf Mute College; W. J. Palmer on trades for the deaf and dumb; S. Porter on the best method of teaching grammar, and P. G. Gillette on the employment of female teachers. These papers received full discussion, and various resolutions were adopted.

DEATH OF COL. RANDOLPH.

Col. W. B. Randolph, Chief Clerk of the United States Treasury Office, died to-day, aged 81 years. He has been sixty years in the Treasury Office.

CONDITION OF MR. RANDALL.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall was not in the House to-day, owing to injuries received yesterday in his encounter with Ex-Gov. Hamilton, of Texas. They are not, however, serious.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The following Executive order has been issued:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 14.

Teachers of Sunday Schools and others connected therewith, employed in the several Executive Departments, and in the various branches of the public service in this city, will be permitted as far as it may be consistent with law and the public interest, to absent themselves from their duties on Monday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of participating in the anniversary of the Washington City Sunday School Union, fixed for that day.

WILLIAM G. MOORE, Secretary.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs from May 1 to 9, inclusive, at the below-named ports were as follows:

Boston	$402,232
New-York	2,041,000
Philadelphia	289,877
Baltimore	136,732
Total	$3,769,841

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

THE COERCION OF SENATORS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Woodward rose, and submitted a resolution as a question of privilege. The resolution was read as follows:

Whereas, A letter has been published purporting to be addressed by members of this House to a Senator from the State of Missouri, with a view of influencing his vote upon the articles of impeachment preferred by the House against the President of the United States, and now pending in the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, which letter as published is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1868.

Hon. John B. Henderson, United States Senate:

SIR: On a consultation of the Republican members of the House of Representatives from Missouri, in view of your position on the impeachment articles, we ask you to withhold your vote on any article upon which you cannot vote affirmatively.

This request is made because we believe that the safety of the loyal people of the United States demand the immediate removal of Andrew Johnson from the office of President of the United States.

Respectfully,

George W. Anderson, William A. Pile,
C. A. Newcomb, Joseph W. McClurg,
Benjamin F. Loan, John F. Benjamin,
Joseph J. Gravely.

And whereas, Such a communication, addressed to a Senator sitting in judgment upon a President of the United States, is a gross breach of the privileges of the Senate, calculated to degrade the House of Representatives and to obstruct the course of public justice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire if the above communication has been received addressed by the members of the House to Hon. John B. Henderson, and if it has, what is the legal character of the offence, and what penalty, if any, the House ought, in vindication of its own dignity, inflict; as well as to what provisions of law are necessary to prevent a recurrence of the same wrongs, with a power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Garfield—I object to the reception of that paper.

The Speaker—The Chair is about to decide the question as to whether the resolution is or is not a question of privilege. In the opinion of the Chair it is not a question of privilege. The wording of the resolution expressly shows that it is not. The charge is that the matter alleged is an infringement of the privilege of the Senate. It has not yet occurred in the recollection of the Chair that the House of Representatives has been recognized by the Senate as having charge of the protection of its privileges. If the privilege of the Senate be assailed, that body is competent to protect its own privilege; nor would the House consent that the Senate of the United States should assume to protect the privileges of the House. The Chair, therefore, does not think that the resolution, in its language, presents a question of privilege.

Mr. Eldridge—Is there not another allegation in the resolution which does present a question of privilege?

The Speaker—If the gentleman from Wisconsin appeals from the decision of the Chair, the Chair will put the question to the House.

Mr. Eldridge—I do not appeal; but I wish to call the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there is another clause in the resolution that does present a question of privilege, and that the resolution can be modified by striking out that part of it referring to the privilege of the Senate.

The Speaker—The Chair rules that this is not a question of privilege.

Mr. Garfield—I demand the regular order of business. That is the only way to stop it.

Mr. Woodward—I consent to the modification of the resolution by striking out that part in reference to the privilege of the Senate. It is not at all essential, if that be the only reason why the resolution is not a question of privilege. I will strike out that part of it.

Mr. Garfield—I demand the regular order of business.

Mr. Loan—I desire to say that all the communications had by the members of the House from the State of Missouri with the Senator from that State, were had at his special instance and request, and that that paper was signed at his instance and request.

Mr. Eldridge—So much the worse; ten times the worse.

The Speaker—The question is not debatable. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has modified his resolution, by striking out that part referring to the infringement of the privileges of the Senate. The Chair is of the opinion still that it is not a question of privilege. The nearest point to it that he can see, is found on page 155 of the Digest—that of alleged corrupt combination. It does not appear from the resolution that any corrupt combination is charged upon members of the House as to intercourse between them and their colleagues in the Senate. The Chair cannot assume that, in order to make it a question of privilege.

Mr. Woodward—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the House to offer the resolution.

Mr. Upson and other members objected.

The House then proceeded, as the regular order of business, to the consideration of the bill for the relief of Wm. McGarrahan.

AMENITIES.

After some minutes the proceedings were interrupted by Mr. Woodward, who was understood to ask what the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Pile) meant by making gesticulations and grimaces in an offensive manner. [The reporter did not witness the incident, and therefore cannot state, from his own knowledge, what the offence consisted of.]

The Speaker intimated to Mr. Woodward that his remark was not parliamentary. If the gentleman had a charge to make against a member of the House, he would have to make it in the usual form. The Chair did not see what the gentleman complains of.

Mr. Pile (who had walked to another part of the hall) said: I intended no insult, or grimace, or anything of the kind, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Woodward—The gentleman stood here making cabalistic signs. [Laughter.] As he belongs to a party that claims to have all the moral sense of decency in the country, I inquire what he means by standing on this floor, in presence of the Speaker, and making these grimaces at me, in a manner more worthy of the ring than the House of Representatives?

The Speaker—If the gentleman presents a question of privilege, the Chair will rule on it.

Mr. O'Neill—Do such remarks go into the *Globe* as part of the transactions of the House?

The Speaker—They do. The gentleman from Pennsylvania rose, claiming to have been improperly treated by the gentleman from Missouri, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania used language, as the Chair thought, that was out of order as applied to a fellow-member. If he has cause of complaint, he should submit the matter for the action of the House.

No further notice was taken of the incident, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of William McGarrahan, reported last Saturday from the Judiciary Committee.

PRIVATE LAND BILL.

The bill confirms the title of McGarrahan to a tract of 19,000 acres of land in California, embracing the New-Idra Quicksilver Mine.

The bill was explained and advocated by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who said that in the Committee there was but one dissenting voice, that of Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell stated the grounds on which he had opposed the bill in the Committee, and on which he thought it should be defeated in the House.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, inquired whether the title of the property was not in the United States to-day.

Mr. Wilson replied that it was.

Mr. Washburne then wanted to know what justice there was in giving this property, worth two or three millions of dollars, to McGarrahan or any other man, and why the law, allowing mineral lands to be occupied and taken out of the possession of the Government, should not be repealed?

Mr. Wilson said he would answer those questions in his argument.

Mr. Van Wyck opposed the bill, arguing that the claim had originated in fraud and forgery, and had been propped up by perjury.

Mr. Johnson expressed his belief that McGarrahan's claim was just, and said that he would vote for the bill, although he should have preferred not having the responsibilities imposed upon him. Another reason for his vote he assigned as being the frauds of the New-Idra Company.

Mr. Wilson recited the facts in the controversy, sustaining the claim of Mr. McGarrahan, and arguing against the claim of the New Idra Mining Company, stating that if the bill was not passed, the quicksilver monopoly in California would control the produce and price of quicksilver.

Mr. Higby remarked that he understood that the Committee had found that the title to the property was in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Wilson admitted that it was.

Mr. Higby then asked why, if property was so valuable, the Government should not keep the control of it.

Mr. Wilson explained that under the Mining act of 1866 the several stockholders in the new Idra Mining Company had filed their claims, covering 3,000 feet of the lode and embracing 1,900 acres of land. This would produce to the Government, at the legal rate of $5 an acre, $9,500; whereas, under the bill, the Government would realize $23,040. Although the matter had been in the Supreme Court, the Committee affirmed that the case had not been there on its merits. By this mode of proceeding the United States Government would observe its duty under the treaty without attempting to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Ward suggested that, therefore, this was a mode of reviewing the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wilson disclaimed that expressly, and said that the bill was reported for the purpose of evading any such thing.

Mr. Higby opposed the bill, arguing at length to show that the claim was and had been adjudged by the Supreme Court to be fraudulent, and declaring that all those Mexican claims had done incalculable injury to the people of California.

Mr. Ward inquired of Mr. Wilson whether this was not a controversy between private parties, and if so, why the parties were not left to their remedy at law.

Mr. Wilson said that the Government was somewhat involved in the controversy. Mr. McGarrahan claimed that his rights had not been protected under the treaty with Mexico, and that the Government had failed to carry out its obligations under that treaty.

Mr. Marshall, another member of the Judiciary Committee, advocated the claim of Mr. McGarrahan as that of an honest and meritorious citizen, warring against a combination of capitalists. He said that the legal title had been decided against him on technicalities.

Mr. Boutwell conceiving that a remark of Mr. Marshall's conveyed an insinuation against members who opposed the bill, challenged it and remarked that he had received a letter from Mr. Shepherd asking that the matter might be recommitted, and that two gentlemen outside the Committee room had spoken to him on the subject, but that he had declined to take their statements as representing the views of the New-Idra Company. He had been governed solely by his convictions of duty, based on the testimony taken by the Committee.

Mr. Marshall disclaimed most positively the idea of intending to convey such an impression, or even having it on his mind.

Mr. Wilson stated in conclusion that he was satisfied that every member of the Committee, and of the House, had endeavored to treat the case fairly and in accordance with its merits. The question simply resolved itself into this: whether the Government would observe its treaty obligations, and protect the rights of property involved under the grant in this case, by permitting the claimant, who had been reduced from affluence to poverty in the fight, to get what belonged to him, or whether it would permit the valuable property to pass from the claimant to the hands of a monopoly. That the title was a good one he did not doubt, and the members of the Committee, who had concurred in the report, did not doubt.

Mr. Higby inquired of the Speaker whether a motion to recommit the bill was in order.

The Speaker said it was not, as the main question had been ordered.

Mr. Washburne, from Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, in order that he might move to recommit the bill with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill repealing the Mining law. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Higby moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected—yeas, 55; nays, 73.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 78; nays, 49.

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a supplemental report on the trade with the British North American Provinces. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the General of the Army, with reports of the several District Commanders, as to the recent elections in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

A DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a Department of Law, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the correspondence in reference to the sale of the two iron-clads, *Oneota* and *Catawba;* which was adopted.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The House then, at 3:15 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, in the chair, with the understanding that no further business would be done today, the Speaker, however, notifying the House that it was possible that the attendance of the House might be desired at the bar of the Senate at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Garfield addressed the Committee on the subject of trade and finances, and said that the past six months had been remarkable for great distress in the commercial and industrial interests of half the civilized world. There had been more suffering and starvation in England the past Winter than any time before for a quarter of a century. A memorial is now on our table asking relief for the starving people of Sweden and Norway. The inhabitants of Eastern Prussia have been for months appealing to their German brethren here for relief. In Finland and in Algiers thousands are dying of starvation. The United States Consul at Tunis writes that on the 27th of December last 2,000 people starved to death in the streets of that city, and 8,000 had perished in two months. In the midst of all this suffering, the eight leading nations of Europe keep as their peace establishment three millions of men under arms at a cost of one million per annum, which would in twenty years pay every national debt in Christendom. We have reason to be thankful that the suffering in the United States is less than in any other country, but our distress is unusual for us. During the past Winter there has been great depression of business; thousands of laborers out of employment, and in some places the cry of hunger has been heard. Can Congress do anything to remedy these evils? Our first duty is to study the facts and causes of our situation. The subject is many-sided and full of difficulties. He should at this time discuss the currency and its full relations to the business prosperity of the country. In 1861 they began an industrial revolution, not yet ended, as gigantic in its proportions as the political and military revolution through which we have passed. In the year 1860, the annual expenses of the General Government were but sixty-four millions, and the Customs alone produced six-sevenths of that amount. The value of our agricultural products for that year were $1,625,000,000. Our cotton crop amounted to 2,155,000,000 of pounds, and we supplied to the markets of the world seven-eighths of the cotton consumed. He called attention to the effect of passing from peace to war. Eleven States were at once commercially and industrially separated from the Union. Two million producers of wealth became only consumers. The Government became an insatiable devourer. In the four years ending June 30, 1865, $3,340,996,211 were paid out of the National Treasury. This exceeds by eleven millions from the beginning of the war of the revolution to the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, and almost equals the amount by which England increased her debt in 125 years. The expenditures of States, cities, counties, towns and individuals, in support of the war, kept pace with those of the nation. The enormous demand thus created, called into unusual activity under the depression of business, prices rose and large profits resulted. To transact the enormous business thus created, more than the usual amount of currency was needed; but no one will deny that the deluge of the Treasury notes poured upon the country was out of all proportions even to the great demands of business. Let it be remembered that they were not issued to furnish a currency, but to supply the wants of the Treasury. They were forced loans, made under the pressure of overwhelming necessity. The law which made them a legal tender operated as an act of general bankruptcy. The man who loaned $1,000 in gold in July, 1861, payable in three years, was compelled to accept at maturity an amount of currency worth but $350 in gold as a full discharge of the debt. Private indebtedness was everywhere cancelled; large profits were made, and great fortunes were accumulated. But let us not be led into the fatal error of supposing that paper money created the business or produced the wealth. As well it might be said that our rivers and canals produce the grain they float to market. By the return from war to peace all the conditions were reversed. Two millions of men, who had been only consumers, returned to the rank of producers. The expenditures of the Government were reduced from $1,029,000,000 in 1865 to $520,000,000 in 1866, and to $420,000,000 in 1867. This sudden recoil would have produced great disaster in 1866, but for the fact that there was still open to industry the work of replacing the wasted reserves of supply, which are usually sufficient for two years. The effect was, therefore, distributed, but could not be averted. In 1866, there was an average decline of prices of ten per cent., and in 1867 of ten per cent. more. One by one the departments of industry produced a supply equal to the demand. Then followed a glutted market, a fall in prices and stagnation in business. These results have been aggravated by drouth at home and famine abroad; but they have been produced by the inexorable law of demand, and supply was beyond the reach of legislation. Nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that abundance of currency caused the prosperity of 1863 and 1865, or that the scarcity of it caused our present stagnation.

The speaker then discussed at length the functions of money as a measure of value and an instrument of trade; showing that the value of each dollar of our paper depends upon the amount in circulation; that the amount needed varied in different years and different seasons of the same year; that a currency based on specie will adapt itself to these fluctuations by going abroad or returning, but an inconvertible currency cannot be, and no legislation is wise enough to adjust it to the wants of the country; that an increase of currency is an increase of prices, and operates as a tax on every holder of Treasury notes—a most unjust and unequal tax, the chief burden of which falls at last upon the laborer whose wages are the last to rise, and who is at the mercy of the market; that an increase of currency reduces the value of all fixed salaries, and the country wrongs the 180,000 pensioners—sufferers from the late war, and that the Government would not gain what the people lose, for at last all the greenbacks must be paid in gold, dollar for dollar. Such an increase of the currency stimulates overtrading and speculation, makes our imports larger than our exports, and sends our bonds abroad, when they may be thrown back suddenly on our market any day. He then presented a table showing the amount of paper money in the country each year since 1833. Resuming, he said: This table shows that before the war, with free banking in money in all the States, the total currency (gold and paper) never reached $400,000,000, and that we now have $1,000,000,000, or more than $700,000,000, excluding cash in the Treasury and bank reserves. It shows also that every great financial crisis has been preceded by a great increase, and followed by a great and sudden decrease in the volume of paper money. In answer to the argument that the high rate of interest proves that we have not enough currency in circulation, he called attention to the fact that in nine Kingdoms of Europe the average decline in the rate of interest has been fifty per cent. during the past year, and is now lower than it has been for many years, and yet the depression of business is very great. The cause of distress there, as here, is overtrading and speculation, as appears from the financial journals of Europe. The scarcity of money in the Western States is mainly caused by the fact that the country banks are allowed to draw interest on their deposits in the large cities, and the money goes there to meet the demands of stock and gold gamblers. There is a plethora of money in New-York and other Eastern cities, and a relative scarcity in the country. If the banks were required to redeem their notes, money would be kept nearer home, and would be more equally distributed. Our currency dollar has no fixed value. If a snowball, subject to snowfall, freezing and thawing, were to be one standard pound avoirdupoise, it would greatly disturb all transactions depending upon weight; but a changeable money standard reaches all transactions, changes all contracts, destroys all certainty. In the days of William and Mary bad crowns and shillings brought England to the verge of revolution, and the services of Locke and Newton were called to aid the Parliament in restoring the money standard. The value of one dollar has changed a thousand times during the last six years, and is at the mercy of every political sensation. Business men are afraid of Congress. Monday is a dangerous day for this country. The flood of financial resolutions poured out from the House disturbs confidence and unsettles values. The change of opinion in this House in the last year on the subject of the currency had greatly added to the feeling of insecurity. By the act of June 30, 1860, Congress solemnly pledged the country that there never should be issued more than $450,000,000 in greenbacks; but a new bill is now pending to make a new issue of $140,000,000. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross) wants $700,000,000 more; others wish to abolish the National banks and issue $300,000,000 in greenbacks in place of the National currency, and a formidable effort is being made to take up $1,500,000,000 in bonds with greenbacks. This movement is headed by Mr. Pendleton, who in 1862 denounced the Legal-tender law as unconstitutional and unjust. This change of opinion is mainly due to the hard times, and a mistaken notion that they have been caused by a reduction of the currency. It was his conviction that the most formidable danger which now threatens us is a large increase of paper money. He then reviewed the history of colonial paper, continental currency, and of State currency before the Constitution was adopted, and quoted the opinion of Daniel Webster that our fathers suffered more from this cause, except the loss of life, than from the war itself and all its evils. He discussed the contraction policy, and urged that although it had tended to specie payments, it still left the country in uncertainty and apprehension, and put too much power in the hands of one man, especially one so involved in the political strifes of the hour as the present Secretary of the Treasury. He then advocated the bill which he introduced in February last, providing for gradual resumption, by beginning next December to exchange gold for greenbacks at 130 cents, the premium to be decreased one cent in each month. This would give a fixed value to the dollar, and paper would reach par in 1871. If this bill were passed, the country would anticipate its provisions and resume before the specified time. This plan was successfully tried in England, in 1819, and the verdict of time has shown its wisdom. He believed that the American people were willing to know the truth, however unpleasant it might be, and meet all the difficulties of the situation. In view of all the facts, it was his firm conviction that any considerable increase of our currency will shatter public credit, paralyze industry and oppress the poor, and that the gradual restoration of our ancient standard of value will lead us by the safest and surest path to national prosperity and the steady pursuits of peace.

Mr. Garfield's time was extended, and he spoke for an hour and a half, the members paying much attention to his financial views and occasionally suggesting an inquiry.

The Committee rose, and the House at 4:45 adjourned.

IMPEACHMENT.

The "Boys in Blue" Meeting in Pennsylvania—Senators Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull Denounced.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 15.

The "Boys in Blue" held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the rooms on Chestnut-street, opposite Independence Hall, to-night, to consider the present state of the country. Gen. Joshua T. Owen presided. Gen. Owen, in seconding the following resolutions, said there seemed to be every indication that certain Senators would go back on their original position. If such was the case, he trembled for our public men. It showed a want of moral vitality among them; but in the nation he desired there should be an expression of sentiment in Philadelphia. He believed the Republican Party could appeal to the nobility and generosity of all men. The liberties of the country were imperilled. It is possible this condition of affairs may lead us to new difficulties. If so, let us be prepared. [Hearty applause.]

Gen. Charles H. F. Collis then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, James W. Grimes, William P. Fessenden and Lyman Trumbull, purporting to represent the loyal people of the United States as well as Iowa, Maine and Illinois, prompted by malice, jealousy, disappointment, and perhaps baser motives which we blush to name, have conspired together to place the Government which we have saved from her armed foes absolutely in control of her rebel enemies.

Resolved, By the soldiers and sailors of Philadelphia that to citizen defenders of this redeemed land such crime is far more heinous than the surrender of an outpost to the enemy, and no punishment known to them would express their utter detestation of the three recreants who are to-day branded with an infamous notoriety.

Resolved, That recognizing in this execrable scheme a plot to augment the forces of the common enemy, we warn them that their perfidy has but intensified our devotion to the great party which sustained us during the war, and though the chieftain selected by these arch conspirators wear the ermined robes of high office or bear the insignia of distinguished service in our ranks, they will find us in the future as we have been in the past, faithful, fearless and invincible.

Resolved, That the declaration of the heroic statesman from Michigan, that "he would be carried to the Senate to vote, though it cost him his life, has awakened the warm sympathy and thrilled the loyal heart of every citizen soldier in the land. Far better thus to have died rich in the esteem of his countrymen than have lived a degraded outcast and friendless like James W. Grimes, William P. Fessenden and Lyman Trumbull.

The Massachusetts Legislature Deprecates the Coercion of Senators.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, May 15.

In the House of Representatives here to-day the following resolution was offered by Mr. R. H. Dana, Sr., of Cambridge:

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts has carefully abstained from the expression of any opinion as to the impeachment of the President, pending in the Senate of the United States, and from any act that might have even the appearance of an attempt to influence the result of that judicial proceeding, and we intend to adhere to that course to the end. We do not consider that we depart from this our course and policy, but rather affirm and carry out the same by deprecating, and we do solemnly deprecate all attempts to bring to bear upon Senators, in the discharge of their judicial duties, the force of asserted local opinions, and still more the force of the organization, discipline, opinion or wishes of political parties. We believe that such action, by whatever parties attempted, is an impeachment of the character of the Senate, will destroy the moral effect of judgment, whichever way it may be rendered, and is subversive of our entire political system.

A long debate took place on the resolution, and a motion to postpone until to-morrow was lost, when the House voted, by 100 yeas to 89 nays, to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

In the Senate, a preamble, with the following resolution, was offered by Gen. Schouler, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That, standing firm upon the principles of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, refraining from even the appearance of influencing by our action the vote of any Senator, and withholding any expression of opinion upon the question involved in the trial of the President, we nevertheless offer this our solemn protest against the means taken by irresponsible parties to affect by party machinery the result of the trial, and to influence the vote of Senators, whose sworn duty it is to render their judgment according to the law and evidence as it shall appear to them.

Philadelphia Denounces Recreant Senators.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 15.

At a meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee to-day, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the conviction of Andrew Johnson by the High Court of Impeachment is imperatively required by the evidence submitted to the Court and to the world, and all loyal men will regard with detestation any recreant Senator who, from selfish considerations, refuses to vote for the conviction of the great criminal whose guilt has been made manifest to every honest mind in the country, and whose offences have seriously interfered with the industry of the people, maimed the public prosperity, and made treason and traitors again defiant.

The Secretary was directed to furnish a copy to Senator Cameron, and each of the Republican members of the House from the City of Philadelphia.

Senator Trumbull Denounced by His Constituents.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 15.

At a meeting of the Executive Committees of all the Grant Clubs in the city, held on the night of the 13th inst. at the headquarters of the organization, speeches were made by a number of prominent Republicans, and a series of resolutions were adopted denouncing Senator Trumbull for his course on the impeachment, and declaring him false to his constituents; that if he is unable to vote for the conviction of Mr. Johnson, he should abstain from voting at all.

Mr. Fessenden Repudiated in Bath.

BATH, Me., Friday, May 15.

A large meeting was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted approving the course of Senator Morrill, and repudiating Mr. Fessenden on the impeachment question.

The Coercion of Senators Denounced in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 14.

At a Democratic meeting last night in this city, Eugene Casserly, United States Senator elect, and Hon. S. B. Axtell, Representative in Congress, made speeches in which they severely denounced the efforts made in Washington to coerce the votes of Senators in the impeachment matter.

The San Francisco *Times* (Republican organ) and the *Evening Bulletin* (Independent Union) deprecate outside partisan pressure, declaring that the question is above party considerations.

The President's Conviction Demanded in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 15.

The Republicans of St. Joseph, in Convention, yesterday declared that the conviction of Andrew Johnson was demanded by the interest of the nation, and that under the evidence adduced, every Senator who votes for acquittal, forfeits the confidence of loyal men.

Recreant Senators Denounced at Williamsport, Penn.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Friday, May 15.

At a meeting of the Union League held last evening in this city, strong resolutions were passed condemning the action of recreant Senators in Congress, and sustaining the friends of impeachment.

Minnesota Demands Conviction.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, May 15.

In the Republican State Convention, which met on the 13th inst., resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. Grant for President and Hon. Henry Wilson for Vice-President. Resolutions were also passed declaring that Andrew Johnson should be convicted, and condemning the course of recreant Senators in the matter.

Conviction Demanded by the Twenty-second Ward Union League.

A numerously-attended public meeting was held last evening at the headquarters of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward. J. R. Russell presided, and George W. Bungay made a sparkling address. The following resolutions, offered by David B. Mellish, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the course of President Johnson clearly shows that he has been prompted by an unholy ambition to keep himself at the head of the Government during the next Presidential term, at whatever cost to the interests of the country; that to this end he attempted to establish State Governments on a rebel basis, thereby to make them a unit in his support; that while thus intending to prevent the existence of a loyal Republican Party at the South, he plotted to divide the Republican Party at the North; that failing in his effort to set up rebel State Governments by Executive fiat, he next tried to get absolute control of the army, through its Generals and the War Office, and so manipulate affairs in ten States as to secure their support in the July National Convention.

Resolved, That not only by obstructing the execution of wholesome laws, the abuse of the pardoning power, by setting at large a horde of counterfeiters and other felons to prey upon society, has he shown his unfitness to be trusted as an agent of the people, but, by violations of the law, has done criminal acts for which dismissal from office is but a mild penalty.

Resolved, That the President in his answer having substantially pleaded guilty, (he "confesses and avoids,") and his counsel necessarily taking the same ground in the denial of guilty intent—their arguments really amounting to this, and nothing more: an appeal to the clemency of the Court—we are forced to the conclusion that any Senator voting Mr. Johnson innocent of an impeachable offence thereby places himself on record as upholding the doctrine that the President is above all law.

Resolved, That the arguments of Senator Grimes and other recreant Senators for upholding the now dangerous enemy of his country, Andrew Johnson, are as specious and unsatisfactory as were those of Toombs & Co. in 1860, for joining their fortunes with the then dangerous enemy of his country, Jefferson Davis, and the indignation of a loyal people is justly visited on both alike.

Resolved, That if an agent of the people does not mean to carry out the known wishes of a loyal constituency, it is his duty to resign.

An Earnest Word of Warning.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 14.

The final vote upon impeachment will not take place till Saturday. What the result may be no one can now foretell, though the possibility of a conviction still remains. But that result will not be obtained by the unanimous consent of the Republican Senators. There may be a conviction upon one, or perhaps two, articles; on the others there will be an acquittal by a vote more or less divided. *The man that demands that each Republican Senator shall blindly vote for conviction upon each article is a madman or a knave.* Why a Senator or any number of Senators, should be at liberty to vote as his conscience dictates on all the articles, provided there be a conviction on some one of them, and not be at liberty to vote conscientiously unless a conviction be secured, is only to be explained upon the theory that the President is expected to be convicted no matter whether Senators think he has been guilty or not. We have protested, and do now *protest, against the degradation and prostitution of the Republican Party to an exercise of power so revolting that the people will be justified in hurling it from place* at the first opportunity. We protest against any warfare by the party or any portion of it, against any Senator who may, upon the final vote, feel constrained to vote against conviction upon one, several, or even all of the articles. A conviction by a free and deliberate judgment of an honest court is the only conviction that should ever take place on impeachment; a conviction under any other circumstances will be a fatal error. To denounce such Senators as corrupt; to assail them with contumely and upbraid them with treachery for failing to understand the law in the same light as their assailants, would be unfortunate folly, to call it by the mildest term; and to attempt to drive these Senators out of the party for refusing to commit perjury, as they regard it, would cause a reaction that might prove fatal not only to the supremacy of the Republican Party, but to its very existence. Those rash papers which have undertaken to ostracise Senators—men like Trumbull, Sherman, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Henderson, Frelinghuysen, Fowler, and others—are but aiding the Copperheads in the dismemberment of our party.

The Republican Party has an immense work before it this year, in which the labors of every man of ability, influence and power will be needed. The national integrity and unity are to be made perpetual or they are to be lost. We are to place reconstruction and the national credit beyond all doubt and question by the election of a Republican President, or abandon all to the Copperheads and Repudiation. We are to secure the results of war, or to sacrifice them all to folly ineffable.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Weather—The Irish Question—The Abyssinian Triumph—Religious Topics—The Fenian Trials—American Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 2, 1868.

Last Sunday, London went out among the apple orchards, and found the whole air filled with the perfume of their blossoms, with the hum of bees and the melody of blackbirds and nightingales. And this in the latitude of Labrador! I have under my eye a letter from a lady of Providence, R. I., who had just come back in mid-April from Florida, and met six inches of snow. Here, on May day, pear and cherry blossoms have disappeared, but the apple trees, white and purple lilacs and later shrubs are in glorious flower. We have new potatoes from Lisbon, four pence a pound, and asparagus which was selling a few days ago at four cents a spear, has fallen to a cent. The streets are full of cauliflower, heads big as cocoanuts, at three or four cents each. Green peas are in, and the display of salmon at Billingsgate is a sight to behold.

With May day the season is said to begin, though the Queen has had her London season, and is off to her house by the sea, where Mr. DISRAELI went yesterday to visit her, and ask whether it is her pleasure that he should give place to Mr. GLADSTONE, who got at 3 o'clock yesterday morning a majority of 65. But the poor Queen no longer regulates the seasons if she does the Ministry. Our Queens have just come over from Paris, and their names are NILSSON and PATTI. They are the Queens, but do not reign alone. We have KELLOGG still, and LUCCA, and VANZINI. Among the bees the Queen regnant stings all other Queens to death, though they are her own sisters or children. Our opera Queens do their best, no doubt, but they are not equally successful, and "honors are divided." For three months London will be very gay.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The renewed Irish Church debate in the House has been of the dullest. Everything had been said, and there was nothing to say. The arguments on one side and the other did not meet. The Establishment is a manifest usurpation, an injustice, an absurdity, a grievance, a useless, and probably, even in a Protestant point of view, a mischievous institution, and the Liberals were determined, for their own interests to make an end of it. It was necessary to keep the party together and to again get possession of place and power. And Mr. DISRAELI and the leading Conservatives had very little to say in defence of the Establishment. All they could say was that it had been solemnly constituted three centuries ago, as a part of the act of union, and that there were great difficulties in tearing up such old trees by the roots. That, if it were done, the next attack would be upon the Scotch and the next upon the Anglican Church. The Liberals were not much alarmed at that prospect, and the irreverent Radicals rejoiced at it. So Mr. DISRAELI mildly folded his official mantle about him, received the gentle stabs of the Popish and Ritualist conspiracy, and adjourning the House over to Monday, called a Cabinet Council and went off to Osborne. What he will do on Monday, you know, and I cannot guess. There have been loud threats of a dissolution; but to whose profit? If I were Prime Minister I should resign and advise Her Majesty to call in Mr. GLADSTONE. He would be obliged to invite Mr. BRIGHT to take a seat in the Ministry. The only chance for Conservatives here is to let the Radicals have full swing. They are strong in opposition—nothing can stop them but having their own way. The Conservatives, leading a political and social revolution, are in a false position, and the sooner they are out of it the better. The Liberals have undertaken to settle the Irish question, and should have the opportunity to do so. To stand in their way as a mere obstruction is undignified and useless.

THE ABYSSINIAN TRIUMPH.

But the Government, though beaten on the Church question, has a great triumph in the result of the Abyssinian expedition. They win no end of prestige. The opponents of the French Imperial Government compare it with the Mexican Expedition. It may even help England in China and Japan, where the English are not well treated, and where Americans and Frenchmen seem to be in higher favor. The English reason for this is that the Americans, having no possessions in the East, and supposed to wish for none, excite no jealousy, while China and Japan dread sharing some day the fate of Hindostan. But if Sir ROBERT NAPIER really abandons Abyssinia, after his grand march and easy victory, it may be considered a sign of a change in English policy—a sign that conquest and annexation have ceased.

There is another lesson of this brilliant success. The commander of this expedition is an officer of engineers—an educated, professional soldier. Hitherto British commanders have been gentlemen, who were born to command, and had no other qualification. If they wanted science, they appointed engineer officers on their staff. But a staff officer, disgraced by failure, but not rewarded for success, is not in a position to do his best. Sir ROBERT NAPIER not only had the responsibility, but wins the glory. And there are those who raise the question whether in future military operations competent commanders should not be the rule, rather than the exception. War has become a matter of science, and scientific men the proper leaders of armies.

There is not, however, much crowing about the victory in Abyssinia. It was too easy, and is nearly forgotten. The letters which have followed the telegrams are scarcely read. The comment of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is peculiar. It says of the trophies of Magdala: "It is as if the four and twenty tailors had succeeded in killing their snail, and carrying off his shell in triumph....The fuss made about sending 10,000 men to a place where they never encountered any serious resistance, was perhaps twenty times as great as the French found it necessary to make last Autumn when they sent a much larger force to Rome with the prospect before them of provoking a European war." But the French are very complimentary to their allies about it, and that is a comfort.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

One point comes out very sharply in the Irish debates, and in the public meetings. It is that though the English are willing to cut off the Irish Protestant Church, as a useless incumbrance, they will have nothing to do with any plan for the endowment of the Roman Catholics. There must be no Catholic University, and even the small allowance to Maynooth must be withdrawn. It is admitted that the great mass of the Irish nation is Catholic, its conversion is hopeless, but nothing must be done to help it. The continental system of paying all denominations, finds few advocates. Universal disendowment would be more popular. The Catholics ask nothing better in Ireland, and would be glad of the same fair field and no favor in England. With the principle of religious equality fully recognized, they believe that England is far more likely to become Catholic than Ireland to be Protestant; and it must be allowed that the movement in these days of ritual revival is in that direction. Practices common to-day would a few years ago have filled the English mind with terrible forebodings. Even Mr. DISRAELI could not arouse the no-Popery spirit evoked by the Durham letter.

Dean STANLEY, the learned Dean of Westminster, is writing a series of articles in *Good Words*, on "Some Characteristics of the Papacy," which may do something to reconcile the most advanced Protestants with that institution. The Pope, he says, is a perfect museum of ecclesiastical curiosities—a map of primitive Protestantism. His white dress is that of the early Christians, worn alike by clergy and laity. He receives holy communion sitting, like the Apostles and Presbyterians. He celebrates the Lord's Supper, not on a stone altar, but on a wooden table, believed to be the very one used by St. Peter in the house of Pudens, at Rome. Like a Presbyterian minister he stands, at the consecration, facing the congregation, primitive Christianity being preserved in the Pope when it has perished on all sides of him. In the Pope's Chapel there is no instrumental music, and in this respect the practice of the Pope agrees with that of the Scottish Kirk. The Pope has no crozier. In short, the Dean of Westminster very clearly proves that while many Papists are more Catholic than the Pope, His Holiness is the most primitive of Christians, and more Protestant than most Protestants.

THE CLERKENWELL CONSPIRACY.

Strange failure of justice! Out of seven persons indicted for the horrible murders in Clerkenwell only one is convicted. He will be hanged on the 12th inst., without a thought of mercy. The whole indignation of the world is centred upon one poor Irishman, 27 years old, who seems quite ready to die, hoping only that his death may somehow benefit his country. What a pity that so much devotion could not be turned to better account. And the Clerkenwell explosion, with all its horrors, was, after all only a blunder. Poor BARRETT had no thought of killing anybody. He and his fellow conspirators, who have all got clear, and are not to be tried upon the lesser charge against them, meant to make a hole in a wall—but what should a set of tipsy tailors know of the force of gunpowder? As a child is whipped, not for letting fall a plate, but only in case the plate is broken, so BARRETT is hanged for somebody's stupid miscalculation, or ignorance of the chemistry of explosive bodies.

On their release the acquitted Fenians had a great and triumphant reception in St. Giles. A thousand sympathizing friends gathered in the public houses and held a grand carouse. ANNE JUSTICE was clapping her hands at an open window and cheering the Fenian victory. Poor ANNE JUSTICE seems to have betrayed BARRETT with her kiss. When the *nolle prosequi* was entered in her case, and a verdict of "not guilty" entered, she kissed BARRETT and shook hands with the others. That kiss seems to have weighed heavily with the jury. It may have been the strongest evidence against the prisoner. However that may be, those who got clear were received with triumph—a great consumption of gin and beer, collections of pennies in pewter pots, and a series of fights, which for hours kept a strong police force busy, and gave some employment to the sitting Magistrates.

The police were blamed for not preventing the explosion, which, with full warning, they allowed to be carried out under their eyes. They are now censured for the failure to convict those engaged in the conspiracy. There is a loud call for a real detective police, and just that system of espionage, which has always been denounced as un-English. But it is now admitted that a proper detective force, under proper regulations, is a necessity; that in such a world of crime as this metropolis, with a criminal population which alone would make a good sized city, it is for the safety of honest men that rogues should be watched. In the bad old times of JONATHAN WILD, people were tempted to crime and sold to the gallows, but that was the fault of the system. The detectives were paid by the piece, and had a direct interest in fostering crime. The thief taker was, at the same time, a receiver of stolen goods and the accomplice of burglars and highwaymen. It was always a question whether more money could be made by encouraging a rascal to rob, or handing him over to the gallows.

THE TRIAL OF BURKE.

BURKE—the gayest, most gentlemanly, most genial of Fenian leaders—was convicted, as he was sure to be. The eloquent, earnest JONES, who has been an imprisoned chartist himself, and has a fellow feeling with rebels, had not a leg to stand upon, and so took wing in flights of rhetoric. At the commencement of the trial BURKE demanded an international jury, and flourished a United States commission and passport in the faces of his judges. It was of no use. He could not prove that he was born in America. How should he? I should be puzzled to prove that I was born anywhere, if called on suddenly. So he discharged his counsel—but upon second thoughts, not wishing to stifle Mr. JONES' eloquence, he let him go on, under protest. CORYDON and MASSEY proved all that was needed against him. He organized the contemplated attack on Chester. He bought arms and ammunition for a small army in Birmingham. The jury was out only fifteen minutes. Then came the question—"What have you to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?" In an easy, insolent way BURKE commenced a speech, in which he complimented the Crown officers and jury, but told Baron BRAMWELL that he had taken the part of a prosecuting officer against him. This was too much for the majesty of British justice. He was silenced and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. SHAW, convicted with him, was sentenced to seven years before he could say a word. He claimed his right to speak. The Judge recalled the sentence, but SHAW had scarcely opened his mouth before a stream of treason began to flow out, which had to be dammed at once, and he was again sentenced and hurried off, but not before he had said he would willingly bear twenty years more for the sake of Ireland.

The speeches of Fenian convicts before sentence have done more for their cause than all else they have done, and the word has been given to put a stop to this rhetoric. Every Irishman is an orator. Place him at the foot of the gallows or on the road to penal servitude, and he is eloquent. The rude speeches of the Manchester Fenians sent a thrill around the world. The address of Capt. MACKEY, the other day, at Cork, compelled sympathy and admiration. It was better than winning a battle.

I do not imagine that men like BURKE and MACKEY will be kept fifteen years, or five years, among British convicts. The Fenians sent to West Australia are kept by themselves, are not considered as ordinary criminals, and will be set free as soon as the Irish question is settled. Conciliation must bring amnesty to those who have tried in any way to give peace and prosperity to Ireland. Mr. BRIGHT will probably soon be Home Secretary, and he has too much sympathy for Ireland to keep Irishmen in bondage, for loving Ireland not too well, but only not too wisely. And Mr. GLADSTONE, who confesses that Fenianism compelled him to move for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and gave him his 60 and 65 majorities, can scarcely be hard on Fenians.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

There is a new project for the benefit of Ireland. An eminent engineer has memorialized Parliament in favor of a causeway to connect Ireland with Great Britain. At one point there is a channel only eleven miles between the two islands, and of no great depth. For a few millions a solid causeway could be built across this narrow strait wide enough for a road and three lines of railway, which would make the two countries one. Such a work would be like the Suez Canal, which is now approaching its completion with such rapidity that Manchester houses have sent out to arrange for their freights to India. The long passage by the Cape of Good Hope is done for. The canal charges may be equal to sixteen days' expenses at sea, but the route will be a saving of thirty days, and so a large gain in money as well as in time. The next grand enterprise on this side the Atlantic will be for a direct continuous railway route from Liverpool to Calcutta *via* Constantinople. A large part of the route exists already, and the rest will a few years hence be completed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

I do not give you the comments of the English Press on the great trial at Washington, because they are not, as a rule, very pleasant reading. They are not complimentary to the Senate, and they are grossly libelous toward Gen. BUTLER. English writers seem to think that a great political trial before the most dignified body in the world, is conducted with the "vulgarity and insolence which once characterized the criminal lawyers of the Old Bailey." Gen. BUTLER is said to have "bullied the witnesses, rudely affronted the counsel for the defence, offended some of the most eminent Senators, and has not shrunk from insulting the Chief Justice." It is painful to read such things in a distant land, and especially in a country in which whatever rudeness and barbarity may be shown in other places, the courts are conducted with dignity and courtesy, and where a prosecuting officer, especially, is expected to have the manners of a polished gentleman. It must be said, however, that Gen. BUTLER is not popular in England, and that his mode of conducting a prosecution may have been on that account more severely criticised.

Worse than these comments upon modes and manners, which differ in different countries, is the common and open expression of the belief that even in such a body as the Senate, the result of the trial will not depend upon the law or the facts; and that a sworn Senate will do what would be perjury and infamy in a sworn jury. It is an unpleasant subject, and I will hope for the best, and say no more about it. A President is on trial in Washington; but a nation is also on trial before the public opinion of the world.

MONADNOCK.

The Beginning of the New Eruption of Mauna Loa.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, April 3.

On Friday morning last, at 5:30 o'clock, the volcano of Mauna Loa again burst out on or near the summit. The fire was seen distinctly at Kawaihae, and is described to have been a column of red lava several hundred feet in height. The mountain was clear at the time the eruption commenced, but was soon covered over with a dense cloud of smoke, which has continued day and night since, obscuring the view of the flame, though at night the reflection on the clouds overhanging the mountain was distinctly seen at sea. One letter states that a stream of fiery lava was seen from Kawaihae flowing down the mountain side, which with the aid of a glass could be traced for ten miles, though it must have been fifty or sixty miles distant. On Saturday last, Sheriff NEVILLE started with a party to endeavor to learn its locality, and returned on Monday without succeeding in finding it. Up to this writing no definite reports have reached us regarding its locality, or in what direction the stream will flow down the mountain.

This eruption was accompanied with unusually severe shocks of earthquake, which continued through Saturday and Sunday, causing some little excitement, in shaking houses, throwing down stone walls, &c. At times, the shocks were almost continuous, and though not severe enough to do any serious damage, kept the inhabitants in a nervous state not very pleasant for repose. Large masses of dirt and stones were shaken off from the high precipice overhanging Kealakeakua Bay into the water. On Monday these shocks had ceased, or occurred only occasionally and very light. The following letter dated Kealakeakua Bay, March 29, though not very explicit, is all we have yet received:

> DEAR SIR: Mauna Loa is waking up—from yesterday noon to this morning, and even at the time of writing this, there has been a continual shaking, and no mean shakes either. Every fifteen or thirty minutes an earthquake—a sudden jerk—and you hardly get your nerves quiet before another follows, and another, and so on. Stone walls thrown down in places, and the pali at the bay has sent down stones and rubbish into the water. Judging from the huge column of smoke seen on Friday morning before sunrise directly east of us, there is a general disgorging of liquid fire going on somewhere on or near the summit of the mountain. Parties started yesterday for the scene of action; when they return we will learn more particulars.

The eruption of 1859 broke out on the 23d of January, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet above the sea, and continued in full action for five or six weeks. The subterranean stream continued to flow down for four or five months. It is a noteworthy circumstance that these eruptions generally burst out after a long-continued storm or fall of rain, which would indicate that they are chiefly attributable to increased production of steam from the water that enters the various crater openings of the mountain. The fall of rain during March was unusually large, amounting on Hawaii, as is supposed, to at least twenty inches. In some districts it rained incessantly for weeks, and even twice that quantity may have fallen on the more elevated lands of the island.

IMPEACHMENT.

Slander as a Means to Secure Conviction.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 13.

The Senators who vote for the acquittal have undoubtedly weighed all the consequences personal to themselves, and having made up their minds that they cannot conscientiously find JOHNSON guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors as charged in the articles of impeachment, are prepared to accept political death, social ostracism, or any other form of punishment that can be inflicted upon them. The intimation that they have been bought with money is a low-minded calumny, the product of a groveling imagination. This charge is directed against men who have always been the furthest removed from such suspicions, both as respects their personal character and their private fortune. If it were true, or could possibly be true, the country would indeed be in the greatest danger.

An evening contemporary, which has not been noted for its exhibitions of "backbone" in its dealings with ANDREW JOHNSON, or anything else, accuses us of a want of spinal stiffness in the present emergency. Our columns bear witness that we labored for the conviction of ANDREW JOHNSON to the last day and hour that we could hope to exercise any influence upon the result. When it became apparent to us that he could not be convicted, we addressed ourselves to the duty of "saving the pieces." We do not propose to put the Republican Party in liquidation, because the Senate votes to leave ANDREW JOHNSON in the White House ten months longer. We have too vivid a recollection of Bull Run to join in a stampede of panic-stricken journals and politicians, merely because we have lost a battle. Nor shall we join in crucifying any Republican Senator of previous good repute, who takes upon himself the penalties of martyrdom rather than do violence to his own conscience.

Senators Wade, Wilson, and Speaker Colfax.

The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, in a letter dated the 10th inst., says:

"A story has been circulating, I see, that WADE, WILSON and COLFAX had made a bargain by which the former was to vote for conviction and resign, leaving the temporary Presidency to COLFAX, both the latter withdrawing from the canvass and urging WADE's name for the Presidency. The story hath this foundation. In telling this, I speak whereof I know: In the early part of the week there was a general depression. Senator WILSON authorized a friend of WADE's to say to him—it being understood that the Senator would consider it his duty, in such a contingency, to resign his position as President of the Senate—that if he would see that the wished-for result was not lost by default of his vote—the way in which he would vote being well understood—he, Mr. WILSON, would see that the sacrifice should not be all on one side. On Tuesday Senator WILSON told Mr. WADE that in the event of the suggested contingency, he, WILSON, would write a public letter withdrawing from the canvass, and urging that all his friends at Chicago support Mr. WADE. Mr. WILSON said he had been presented by his own State for the Vice-Presidency, and had delegations, in whole or part, in seventeen States. It was a good deal more important to remove Mr. JOHNSON than it was to make himself Vice-President. Mr. WADE's response was that he should do his whole duty, if needed. The default should not be his. But he did not want Mr. WILSON to do as he so generously suggested. He himself would bear all his duty might cost. That's the whole story. There was no proposition other than that Mr. WILSON offered. No arrangements were made. Mr. WADE is not the man to make them. His opinions are well known, and nobody has doubted which way he would vote, if he had to vote. I presume that Mr. COLFAX knew nothing whatever of the suggestion made by HENRY WILSON."

Danger in a Partisan Conviction.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, May 13.

Will impeachment fail, is the great question. We think now, for the first time, that it will. For those, though, who vote against it, we have no word of censure. They were sworn to do exact justice, and if in their decision, they purge their consciences, let not their constituents blame them. A partisan conviction we do not want—nor could the liberties of the people survive it.

The Cry of Danger to the Party.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, May 14.

If there was a *prima facie* case against ANDREW JOHNSON, the House was justified in proceeding against him, just as a grand jury, upon a tolerable showing, is justified in finding a bill. The House having impeached, the Republican Party countenances the prosecution so far that it declares there is abundant presumptive reason for convicting the accused, and that it believes the public interests would be advanced by a conviction. But if the Senate, composed of a large majority of Republicans, shall say upon a final estimate of the evidence that there is not sufficient proof of criminal intent to warrant a conviction, the Republican party cannot possibly be injured by such a finding.

The Character of the Trial.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, May 13.

If a charge of general worthlessness and unfitness could have been presented and tried, we apprehend that no Republican Senator would have hesitated to sustain it, but as the impeachment was necessarily founded on specific allegations of high crimes and misdemeanors, the proceedings partook of a judicial as well as political character, and several Senators, eminent for legal attainments, and recognized as leaders of the Republican Party ever since it had an existence, have treated it solely as a judicial question, and have arrived at the conclusion that the acts charged and proved against the President do not reach the grade of crimes and misdemeanors contemplated by the Constitution, and have accordingly announced their intention to vote against his conviction. As deeply as we regret the determination to which these Senators have come, we are not prepared to join in a hue and cry that they have been influenced by corrupt motives, or that they have combined to betray the Republican Party.

Honest Expression of Opinion.

From the Hartford Post, May 14.

We shall be very glad if there are Senators enough to vote for conviction to secure the removal of Mr. JOHNSON; we shall not rave and tear if there are not. It is fair to presume that every member of the High Court of Impeachment will vote honestly, upon his conscience and his oath. We do presume so. No honest man, who has a reasonable spirit of toleration or charity, and who is not a solid bunch of bigotry and intolerance, will intimate the contrary without very conclusive evidence of dishonesty or corruption. We believe Mr. JOHNSON is guilty and should be convicted and deposed. If Mr. FESSENDEN or Mr. TRUMBULL, being Republicans like ourselves, think otherwise, it is proper and it is their sworn duty to vote for acquittal.

Senators Trumbull and Fessenden.

From the Rochester Democrat, May 13.

Both of these eminent and well-tried Republicans would doubtless be heartily glad to have Mr. JOHNSON out of office, and both strongly condemn his conduct; but still, as lawyers and as cautious men, they do not see their way clear to vote for his conviction. In our judgment the Republican Party must quietly tolerate their dissent. Nothing can be gained and much may be lost by rash and unjust denunciation of those who are impelled by honest convictions to separate from their party on this transient issue of impeachment. Even if their dissent should result in the retention of JOHNSON in office, the country can perhaps contrive to endure that calamity a few months longer, as well as it has endured it for the last three years.

Conviction and Party Fealty.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, May 13.

Is it true that fealty to the Republican Party requires that Senators shall vote for the conviction of the President regardless of their maturely-formed judicial opinions? Is this impeachment of JOHNSON a legal proceeding designed to vindicate the Constitution and the laws, or is it a purely partisan measure, involving all the fancied tests of party fealty? These are the questions in which the American people are profoundly concerned. The people have watched this great trial carefully and patiently, and with perfect confidence in the integrity of the Senate; and we but declare what all the evidences of public feeling evince, that the result of the trial, whatever it may be, will excite unmingled indignation, unless it appear to be founded, not upon party aims, but exclusively upon the broad principles of justice! Confident, as we are, in this view of the matter, we do not hesitate to assert that, regardless of our own opinions respecting the merits of the case, they who are now so recklessly maligning certain Senators, and demanding a verdict predicated upon alleged fealty to the Republican Party, are false to the real interests of that powerful organization, and are inflicting upon its prospects for years to come a far more serious injury than could be effected by all its avowed enemies combined.

Outside Influence, Threats and Expostulation.

From the Brooklyn Union, May 14.

No Senator has a right to withdraw his vote or to dodge a vote by resigning for any cause, except that which may prevent Mr. WADE from voting. It will be improper for them to listen to the "voice of the people," to be advised by Representatives, or to be governed by any considerations except those which their own consciences suggest, which have been presented to them on the trial, or by those which they may derive from consultation with other Senators. We do not mean that they must confine their judgment to matters which have been technically put upon the record, without considering the general tendencies of Mr. JOHNSON's Administration, and regardless of how the country may be affected by the result. All these may properly enter as elements in making up the judgment. But the responsibility and duty being exclusively the Senate's, and the case being closed, it is improper for them now to go outside of their own body. Any yielding now to outside influence, threats or expostulation, is weakness unworthy of a Senator. Any approach to them with denunciation or persuasion is an effort at corruption.

Personal Calumny as a Weapon.

From the New-Haven Palladium, May 14.

The indiscriminate abuse which some journals are heaping upon those Republican Senators who have announced their intention of voting against the conviction of the President, is entirely uncalled for. We may disagree with the conclusions at which those Senators have arrived; we may think their arguments fallacious, and the testimony against the President overwhelmingly strong, but it would be the severest condemnation of the Republican Party to believe, for one moment, that men who have passed years in its service with honor, and who have been trusted with its leadership, now betray it for interested motives. If we cannot trust such men on their oaths to do what they—rightly or wrongly—consider justice between the people and the President, whom are we to trust in the future? We cannot find men of higher character; and without confidence, no party organization can exist. If men are to be read out of the party, because they will not vote against the convictions of their consciences at the dictation of vehement and unreasoning partisanship, the sooner it comes to an end the better.

Packing the Jury.

From the Providence Journal, May 14.

There is one suggestion for securing this result which we cannot believe that the Senate will allow to take effect. It is that the bill for the admission of Arkansas be immediately passed by the two Houses, and that the Senators from that State be admitted without delay to their seats, in order to vote for conviction and make it sure. Such a proceeding would be simply monstrous. It is idle to talk of political necessity in a judicial trial. It is as outrageous to pack the Senate for the condemnation of Mr. JOHNSON, as it would be to pack a jury for the conviction of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Were either to be done, American justice would become a by-word on the face of the earth.

We repeat what we have before frequently expressed, that the mere result of this trial, one way or the other, cannot materially affect the fortunes of the Republican Party, either for weal or for woe. This is the opinion of its wisest leaders all over the country. The most important thing for the Republican Party, and that which far transcends all others, is that justice be done in this great State trial which has been held under its auspices, and for whose issues it is in some sense responsible.

The Pressure of Public Opinion.

From the Boston Advertiser, May 14.

The Providence *Journal* prints the following dispatch, with the statement that it was sent on Tuesday to several gentlemen in that city:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1868.
>
> Great danger to the peace of the country and the Republican cause if impeachment fails. Send to your Senators before Saturday, public opinion by resolutions, letters and delegations.
>
> ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.

If the dispatch is not a forgery, Gen. SCHENCK has made a worse mistake than befell him in his first engagement at Vienna. The idea of forcing a verdict by such influences could only have been conceived under the influence of panic. A verdict so obtained would be worthless. It would command the respect neither of the country nor of history, if indeed it were not reversed before it was old enough for history. The peace of the country will be preserved by no such agencies. The Republican cause needs no such assistance.

Gen. Burnside to Gen. Schenck.

Gov. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, sent the following dispatch to Gen. SCHENCK, in reply to his request to bring the force of public opinion to bear upon the Senators from that State:

> PROVIDENCE, May 13.
>
> Rhode Island is a law and order State. She is in favor of impeachment because she believes the President has violated the law of the land.
>
> A. E. BURNSIDE.

Destructive Tornado in South Carolina.

From the Charleston News, May 12.

A terrible blow, attended with much damage to property and loss of life, took place above Georgetown, S. C., on Thursday last, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. The wind commenced at the plantations of Dr. GAILLARD and Mr. REESE FORD, on Black River, where the buildings were somewhat injured, and took a course from there to the Pedee River, where it passed immediately over the plantation of Dr. FISHBURNE. At this point it was terribly severe, demolishing some thirty small buildings, breaking most of them entirely up, and injuring several large structures, and in the demolition of these houses some three colored persons were killed outright, and several others badly if not dangerously injured. The trees along the course of the wind presented a scene of entire destruction, being almost universally broken or rooted up, and in several instances were lifted from the ground to a great elevation. It is feared that further damage to life and property may be heard of. The hour being one when many persons were in the field and not at their residences, prevented a greater loss of life.

The South Carolina Mastodon.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 12.

We mentioned some weeks ago that Capt. BOUTELLE, of the United States Coast Survey, had discovered at Land's End, Port Royal, at low water mark, the skeleton of a mastodon, and that with the enthusiasm for science characteristic of his corps, he at once communicated the fact to Prof. SHEPARD, inviting him and his son, Dr. C. U. SHEPARD, Jr., to assist him in exhuming it with the least possible damage to the entirety of these osseous remains. The huge antediluvian was unearthed and brought to this city, not in his totality, but for a member of his family he makes a decent enough appearance. A negro, who assisted in the exhumation, said that about ten years ago he and others, while digging for "marsh muck" in that vicinity, found a number of bones, which doubtless belonged to this same Beaufort mastodon. This mastodon was found in a stratum of fresh water marl, about four and a half feet in depth, thinning off toward the edge, showing that this was either the edge of the deposit or else a mere basin of fresh-water marl.

Entertaining a Russian Nobleman Unawares.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, May 14.

Some time last Fall a stranger applied to a certain lady, who keeps a boarding house in this city, for board. He was a foreigner, and his manner and conversation bespoke him to be a gentleman. The lady took him as a boarder, and he remained with her until the month of April last. While boarding at her house he became acquainted with a baker's daughter, to whom in due time he was betrothed. He was unremitting in his attentions to his affianced, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." One fine day last month—if there was such a day—he announced to his landlady that he was about leaving the city, and to the profound astonishment informed her that he was a Russian nobleman, and showed her papers and passport verifying his statement. He told her that he was compelled, several years ago, to fly his native land to escape the consequences of the displeasure of the Czar, which displeasure he had incurred for some supposed political offence; that he had just received a letter from his father, a high dignitary of the Empire, informing him that the Czar had pardoned him, and that he must return immediately. The Count, for such he is, bade adieu to the baker's daughter, and departed, assuring her that he should return again and claim her as his bride.

Colored Children in the Buffalo Public Schools.

Some time since a case was raised in Buffalo affecting the validity of the law which provides separate schools for colored children. The *Courier* says a little girl entered one of the public schools, and was allowed to remain by the teacher. Complaint was made to Superintendent FOSDICK, and he decided that the child must leave. On this a case was made up, which involved the question whether, in a case of this kind, the Civil Rights bill overrides the Legislature of the State and the city charter. The case came before a General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from a Special Term, and the decision prepared by Judge DANIELS. The Court decides in substance against the right of colored children to attend any public school except those designated for them exclusively.

MRS. JUDD ON WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.—Mrs. JUDD, wife of Rev. Dr. JUDD, (no decision had been heard of yesterday,) announces her intention of lecturing upon woman's sufferings. She will speak in this city, at Music Hall, probably, and has, we understand, arranged for an appearance in Bridgeport. She also announces that she will write a work entitled "Right *vs.* Might."—*New-Haven Palladium, May 14.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Engineer of the Croton Acqueduct Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As many of your readers may be as unaquainted with the antecedents of the successor of Mr. ALFRED CRAVEN, as Engineer of the Croton Water Works, as the writer of the paragraph in to-day's TIMES, under the heading Minor Topics, confesses himself to be, it may be of some public interest to furnish this information for them.

Mr. CRAVEN's successor is Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE, brevetted a Major-General of United States volunteers, May 13, 1865, for gallant and meritours services during the rebellion.

Gen. GREENE was graduated in 1823, at West Point, with distinction, being No. 2 in his class. He resigned from the army in 1836, to engage in the profession of civil engineering, in which he has had a very wide field of experience. The opening of the rebellion found him Engineer in charge of Croton Water Works Extension, and of the Croton Reservoir in Central Park. In January, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, and was actively engaged in the field from that time until June 23, 1865, with the exception of some months after a very severe wound received at the fight at Wauhatchie, Oct. 28, 1863.

M.

WEST POINT, Wednesday, May 13, 1868.

Mineral Spring Waters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial notice in the New-York TIMES this morning calls attention to various testimonials in another column to the virtues of the waters of one of the many Vermont springs.

Will you permit two remarks from one who has no interest to subserve beyond the general welfare of the community and the good of strangers seeking the improvement of their health?

1. It is easy to get names testifying to the durability of soap bubbles, the hygienic qualities of mushrooms and the surprising effects of moonshine. Who has not heard of the man who inconsiderately affixed his name, with others, to a paper petitioning that he might be hanged?

2. Is it not a dictate of common sense that any spring water that will not bear a successful chemical analysis, and *such an analysis* as the proprietor dare publish *in full*, is no better than any other similar spring water.

B.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

Fire-Proof Floors—Interesting Experiments.

Messrs R. HOE & Co. have lately been making some experiments to test the merit of floors supported by wood beams, and prepared with the intention of rendering them impervious to fire. Yesterday an experiment was made on a floor, constructed for the purpose, consisting of strips of pine half an inch wide by half an inch thick fastened on the under side, in the centre of the beam, throughout their length. Thin plain sheets of iron, No. 21 wire gauge, were then nailed upon them, the strips keeping the sheet-iron a distance of half an inch from the beams. Plaster of Paris to the depth of one and a quarter inches was poured on the sheet-iron, and the sides and top of the beam smeared with it, and when conveniently plastic, rounded to some two inches up the sides. After the plaster had become set the floor boards were fixed. Provision was made against fire from the upper as well as the lower side by fastening thin sheets of iron on the top of the beams, and spreading a layer of Plaster of Paris, one-quarter an inch thick, over the sheet-iron before laying the wooden flooring. Everything being in readiness, a fire beneath the flooring, which was raised about three feet from the ground, was lighted and kept up for three hours. At the end of that time the flooring was examined and found to be comparatively uninjured. The only portion which the fire affected was the sheets of iron where they were joined. These were found to be slightly sprung. A hot fire was then lighted on the top of the platform, and allowed to burn three hours. The test in this instance, too, was perfectly satisfactory. The Messrs. HOE are now erecting a building on the lot adjoining their present works, in Sheriff-street, between Broome and Grand streets, and it is their intention to use this kind of flooring. It is claimed that it is less expensive than what is known as iron-proof flooring, and is equally impervious to fire.

The following is the cost of a square 10 feet by 10 feet of fire-proof flooring, as per experiment over and above the ordinary cost of the usual plain combustible flooring:

Average thickness of Plaster of Paris, 1¼ inch, equal to 12½ cubic feet for the square of 10 feet by 10 feet, equal to 3 barrels plaster, at $2 85	$8 55
Sheet iron on top and bottom. 200 square feet No. 21 wire gauge, 280 pounds at 6 cents	16 80
Masons' and carpenters' time, five hours each	4 75
Total cost for square 10 feet by 10 feet	$30 10

The cost of the fire-proof floor, 100 feet by 25 feet, less walls, would be $678 45, which is more than the cost of the ordinary combustible floor. The building would then be practically fire proof. The cost of a brick and iron beam fire-proof building is more than double the cost of the ordinary brick and wood building.

Another Planing Mill Burned in Brooklyn—Panic in Several Tenement Houses—Loss $100,000.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the people residing in the region of Sedgwick-street were greatly alarmed at the cry of fire, and soon became assured by the flames which were vomited from the windows of the Planing and Saw Mill of SHERMAN BROTHERS, that there was imminent danger of the whole neighborhood's being reduced to ashes. The first alarm was given, at the time indicated, by Officer HENNESSY, of the Forty-third Precinct, and although the firemen were promptly on the spot, they were utterly unable to save the factory, so their attention was turned to a number of tenement houses immediately adjacent. The building was of brick, three stories high, seventy-five feet front and one hundred feet deep. The first floor was a saw and planing mill, and the upper floors were devoted to box-making. The loss of SHERMAN BROTHERS was about $45,000, on which the insurance is but partial. The building was owned by Mr. R. W. ADAMS, whose loss is estimated at $40,000, partially covered by insurance. It is averred that the fire was the result of incendiarism, and in another respect there was a coincidence, namely, the building belonging to SHERMAN & BROTHERS, like that of the saw mill of Mr. WHITE, which was burned down on Monday night, was burned one year ago, and not more than three months have elapsed since it resumed operations after rebuilding. The people residing in the tenement houses fronting on Columbia and Degraw streets, seeing themselves in danger, promptly vacated their dwellings, carrying with them their little "alls" of furniture and locating them on the sidewalks, where they remained until all danger of being utterly homeless was over. The loss from lumber destroyed, which belonged to parties having it cut up in the mill, is about $10,000; damage to surrounding property, $5,000, and the damage to the poor people's furniture removed to the sidewalk was $5,000, making the total loss occasioned by the fire to amount to not less than $100,000.

The Universal Peace Society.

The second anniversary of this Society was held yesterday at Dodworth Hall. The morning session commenced at 10 o'clock and continued until shortly after 2. The object of the Society is to abolish war by removing the causes of it. A letter from the Peace Society of the World, at Havre, France, which solicited the coöperation of this body, and the junction of the two under one name, was read, and a committee appointed to decide upon the action to be taken in this respect. Mr. AARON POWELL, LUCY STONE, Mr. BURLEIGH, and the President, Mr. ALFRED H. LOVE, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. Mrs. CORA DANIELS, formerly Mrs. CORA HATCH, made a long and eloquent speech in favor of peace. The afternoon and evening were consumed by the members in speeches, and then the Society adjourned.

Geographical and Statistical Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held Thursday evening at its new rooms in the Cooper Institute. Judge DALY presided. Mr. F. A. CONKLING read the report of the Council, from which it appears that the library of the Society has been enriched during the year by many valuable contributions. Among which are 341 volumes from the heirs of Prof. RENWICK, some valuable maps from Profs. VANDERVELDE and MORSE, 770 maps from H. F. WALLING, Sansom's Atlas, engraved in 1668, from F. A. STOUT, and fifty-two maps and engravings from the President of the Society. The report having been accepted, an election for officers for 1868–9 was held, with the following result: President, Hon. CHAS. P. DALY; Vice-Presidents, Henry Grinnell, Hon. F. A. Conkling, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Francis A. Stout; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Cyrus W. Field; Recording Secretary, E. R. Straznicky; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Librarian, H. B. Hammond; Council, William Remsen, T. Bailey Myers, W. T. Blodgett, Townsend Harris, W. E. Curtis.

The President then made a few remarks stating that Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS will shortly deliver a lecture before the Society on the "Geographical Distribution of Animals." Lectures on Australia and the routes across this continent to the Pacific will also be given.

The Society is now in a flourishing condition. It has a fine suite of rooms in Cooper Institute, consisting of library, lecture and map rooms. The library is adorned by a splendid set of views of portions of British India, presented by the British Government, and in the map-room are a number of curious charts, among which are a Dutch map of Africa, dated 1623, containing the very lakes claimed to have been discovered by Sir SAMUEL BAKER and Capt. SPEKE. A curious map of the world in the fourteenth century by RAOUL HYGGEDEN, a Benedictine monk, and the very map by which the North-eastern boundary question was decided, are also in the collection. The last was presented by Minister ADAMS.

The Steamship Nebraska.

This fine steamer of the Guion Line arrived in port Thursday, with the largest number of passengers brought by any vessel this year. She had on board 1,199 souls. The *Nebraska* encountered heavy weather soon after leaving Queenstown, but had not a single case of sickness throughout the voyage of a more serious character than that common to the untraveled. The sanitary conditions observed on the line are excellent, of which this fact is good proof. The passengers, before landing, expressed their thanks to Capt. GUARD, his officers and to the purser, Mr. EVANS. The steerage steward, Mr. ROBT. CORTLETT, was the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the steerage passengers, who presented him with their thanks and a purse of twenty sovereigns. It is pleasing to record such manifestations of an *entente cordiale* between officers of steamers and those who intrust their lives and comfort to their keeping, and the record of the *Nebraska* is highly creditable in this as in all other directions. We understand that this line will shortly add to their Transatlantic fleet two powerful new steamers, to be named the *Idaho* and *Nevada*, as sufficient evidence of the popularity and financial success of a line only a year and a half in existence.

The Konigsberger Malpractice Case.

Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest yesterday over the remains of EMMA KONIGSBERGER, the young girl supposed to have died from the effects of premature child-birth, caused by medical malpractice, at No. 77½ Norfolk-street. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, which is unfit for publication. The only positive evidence of the cause of death was that of Dr. WOOSTER BEECH, who made the *post-mortem* examination, and who declared emphatically that it was occasioned in the manner above mentioned.

In consequence of business engagements of some of the jurors, and other calls on the Coroner, the further examination of witnesses was postponed until Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LADY ROBBED IN THE STREET.—Mrs. VIRGINIA WALLROTH, of No. 266 Fourth-avenue, was walking in Nineteenth-street about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a man suddenly approached her, snatched her pocket-book which she was carrying in her hand, and ran away up Fourth-avenue. A crowd, attracted by the lady's cry, pursued, and at the corner of Twenty-first-street the fugitive was overtaken and captured by Officer CHURCHILL, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who, searching the prisoner, found the pocket-book secreted up his sleeve. The accused being arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, admitted his guilt and said he had been driven to the act by destitution. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—GEORGE W. RAYNOR, an express driver residing at No. 36 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, left his horse and wagon in Spring-street for a few minutes, on Thursday evening, and on his return discovered that the property was missing. Early yesterday morning Officer CLINTON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, saw WM. J. TAPPEY, aged nineteen, a resident of Glen Cove, L. I., in possession of the horse and wagon, valued at $600, though nearly all the contents had been abstracted. TAPPEY was arrested, and, on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING, he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WARD'S ISLAND.—The Commissioners of Emigration have appointed Mr. LEONARD R. WELLES Superintendent of Ward's Island, with a salary of $2,500 per annum. Mr. WELLES was formerly Deputy Superintendent on Ward's Island, under Capt. AMOS PILSBURY, of the Albany Penitentiary, from September, 1855, to August, 1858, when he resigned, and subsequently had charge of a Penitentiary in Indiana. He has been all his life connected with penitentiaries and other public institutions.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, on Thirty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, will be dedicated on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There will be a sermon by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BREAK DOWN OF THE HUNTER'S POINT BRIDGE.—About noon yesterday, while those in charge of the Hunter's Point Bridge were engaged in opening the draw, the whole structure gave way and fell into the creek. The bridgemen narrowly escaped injury. The bridge has been in a rotten and dilapidated condition for a long time past. It was recently owned by OLIVER CHARLICK, President of the Long Island Railroad. The obstruction to team travel from Greenpoint to Hunter's Point will cause serious inconvenience until the bridge is rebuilt.

THE WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Williamsburg Dispensary was held at their rooms in Fourth-street, E. D., last evening. The monthly report of Dr. HIRAM P. HARDCASTLE was submitted. From this it appears that 464 patients were treated during the month, and 1,029 prescriptions compounded. The principal diseases treated were those of the heart, lungs and throat.

KEROSENE CASUALTY.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the wife of Mr. JOHN HAGAUST, residing in Boerum-street, near Marshall, E. D., was dreadfully burned by the explosion of a kerosene can from which she was pouring oil in a stove. Mr. HAGAUST was also badly burned while rescuing his wife.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Robertson and a Jury.

THE RHINELANDER ESTATE—INTERESTING TO LESSEES—IMPORTANT DECISION.

John Cocks vs. Wm. C. Rhinelander, Executor, &c.—This was an action on an award made by appraisers appointed under and by virtue of the covenants contained in a lease from the Rhinelander estate, owned by the plaintiff, of the three-story brick store No. 163 West-street. From the statement of the case made by Dennis McMahon, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, which statement was supported by documentary and other testimony, it appears that in 1825 Wm. Rhinelander did, in effect, by two instruments in writing, lease two lots of ground, now known as Nos. 162 and 163 West-street, to Messrs. Loring & Lefoy, for twenty-one years from May 1, 1825, at a specified sum for ground rent. That there was contained in the lease a covenant for a renewal for twenty-one years, at a rent to be fixed by appraisers, or in case the owners saw fit there might be an election to pay for the value of the buildings erected during the term, at a valuation to be fixed in like manner. When the lease expired, May 1, 1846, there were on the leasehold premises two three-story brick buildings, Nos. 162 and 163 West-street, which were erected during the term of the first lease. Prior to May 1, 1846, Elisha Morrell, was Trustee of the estate of Lefoy, who meanwhile had become sole owner of the lease of those premises, and under an order of the Court took a renewal of that lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1846. In such renewal there were contained similar covenants as in the first lease for a third term of twenty-one years, at a valuation of rent, and gave to the landlord an election to pay for the value of all such stone and brick buildings as may have been erected by the party of the second part, his executors, administrators or assigns on the demised premises, and which should be then standing thereon. When the second lease was about expiring, that is in February, 1867, the landlord appointed his appraiser—the tenant did the same. After much discussion they appraised the third term of twenty-one years at $750 for each house, or what was equivalent to $2,750 for the value of each one. The appraisers did not make their award until the 30th of April, 1867, the day before the second term of twenty-one years expired. On that day the landlord served a notice on the tenant, electing instead of giving the third term of twenty-one years to pay for the value of the buildings erected on the premises during the term of said lease. On the next day the tenant's agent applied to the landlord for payment of the appraised value, and was informed that the landlord would pay the value, but desired ten days or two weeks to search the title. At the end of that time the landlord refused to pay, and hence this suit.

Mr. McMahon claimed that under the covenant the landlord should pay the party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the value in good and lawful money of all such stone and brick buildings, as may have been erected by the party of the second part, his executors, administrators or assigns, on the said demised premises and be then standing thereon. Mr. Morrell, who was a Receiver or Trustee, and took the renewal in that capacity, represented the parties under the first lease, as well as himself, and it ought to be construed as if he had erected those building, and was, therefore, entitled to pay for the same. That the second lease was a mere continuation of the first lease; so that the buildings in question might be considered as erected under a lease for forty-two years, and, therefore, the covenant to pay for buildings ought to be construed to pay for those erected at any time during the forty-two years. In any event that the buildings were the tenant's, and he had a right to remove them at the end of the term, but was prevented by the promise of the defendant's agent to pay for the same.

Henry H. Anderson, Esq., for the defendant, presented a decision made by Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, in Wray *vs.* Rhinelander, on a similar lease, and claimed that it was conclusive against the right of the present plaintiff to recover, and moved to dismiss the complaint. This motion the Court overruled, and intimated that it differed from the decision quoted, and, although it held itself open to change its opinion on a more mature argument at the General Term, the decision now must be that the jury bring in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest, amounting to $2,952. The exceptions taken by defendant are to be heard at the General Term, and, in the meantime, judgment is to be suspended.

Messrs. D. & T. McMahon for plaintiff; Messrs. Anderson & Adams for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following brief calendar was disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions:

John Meyers pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

Richard Meade and Chas. Carroll pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

James Brennan pleaded guilty of a similar offense. Sentence was suspended for sufficient reasons.

John W. Ritter, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Five other prisoners, who were convicted on previous days of the Term, were sentenced as follows:

John Mullen and James Moran, for attempt to commit burglary in third degree, were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

John W. Riker, for bigamy in marrying Tillie Depuy, while his wife, Hannah Ackerly, was living; sentenced to State Prison for two years.

John Murphy, for attempt to commit grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

John Reilly, for like offence, was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 15, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81, R.	113¾	550	Pac. Mail	91¼
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b3	114	10	do	91½
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106¼	25	do	91
5,000	do	106⅜	200	do	91¼
22,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109	100	do s30	91
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	107¼	100	Adams Ex.	56⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s R.	109¾	200	do	56½
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67..c	109¾	150	do	56½
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	113¾	200	do	56⅜
7,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	103¼	150	do	56
170,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 3d series	107½	100	do	55¾
75,000	do b3	107⅝	500	Wells-Fargo Ex.	22
24,000	Tenn. 6s. new	66¾	50	U. S. Ex.	56
10,000	do 2d call	66⅞	10	do	56¼
3,000	Vir. St. 6's x c	53	100	Mer. U. Ex.	28½
9,000	Missouri 6s	90½	600	do	28¾
5,000	do 2d call	90⅜	200	do b30	28¾
8,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	66	200	N. Y. Cent.	127¾
2,000	City 6s. '76	101½	400	Erie R.	68⅝
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	100	100	do b3	68⅞
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of M.	92½	9	Sixth-av. R.	135
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	113	500	Reading R.	90⅝
1,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st.	92	500	do s30	90
2,000	O. & M. 1st M.	95	30	Mich. Cen.	118
4,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st.	84	300	M. S. & N. I.	85¾
64	Merch'ts Ex. Bank	114	50	Ill. Cen. R.	146
25	Am. Ex. Bank	118½	100	Cleve. & Pitts	84
5	Nassau Bank	107	20	do 2d call	84⅜
45	Merchants' Bank	119¼	100	C. & N. W. R.	67
175	Union Trust	120	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77⅜
100	Mil. & St. P.	63½	100	do	77½
100	Quick. Min.	29½	50	New-Jersey C R.	120
500	do	29⅜	460	P., F. W. & C.	106¾
100	do s60	29⅝	50	Chi. & Alton Pf.	128
300	do	29⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅞
			100	do	29⅝
			550	do	29⅝
			1200	do	29¾
			700	do	29¾
			200	do b30	29¾
			500	do	29½
			500	Tol., W. & W.	51⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	114	35	Del. & Hud. C.	157
15,000	do	114	200	do s30	156½
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65, New c	109⅝	100	do	156½
18,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	109	100	Adams Ex.	56½
5,000	do	109	250	do 2d call	57
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67 c	109¾	300	Wells-Far Ex.	22¼
15,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. b3	103⅜	100	do s60	22
200,000	do	103¼	50	do	22¼
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d Ser. small	107⅞	100	do	22¼
2,500	N. Car. State 6s. new	61⅜	50	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜
65,000	do	65	100	Erie R.	68⅞
3,000	Mo. S. 6s	90¼	400	M. S. & N. I.	86⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	38⅜	600	do	86⅜
800	do	38⅜	100	do s30	86⅜
300	Pacific Mail s30	91⅜	400	do b30	86⅜
100	do	91½	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	84½
200	do s30	91⅜	600	Chi. & N. W.	67⅜
200	do	91⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. s60	63
100	do 2d call	92	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76
100	Mer. U. Ex.	28⅞	100	T., W. & W.	50⅝
100	Bos. Water P.	20½	200	do	51
100	U. S. Ex.	56	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	107¼
			6	do	107¼
			600	do	107⅝
			600	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅜
			1500	do	29⅜
			20	New-Jer. Cen. R.	120

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	22	300	Erie R.	68⅝
100	do	22¼	1200	do	68⅝
20	Amer. Ex.	56⅜	200	Atlantic Mail	35
10	do	56¼	120	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	114
20	do	56	100	M. & St. P.	63⅝
100	Adams Ex.	57	150	Mil. & St. P Pf.	75¾
100	United States Ex.	56½	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	107
100	do	56	50	do s60	106¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.	28⅝	1200	O. & Miss. R.	29¾
200	do	28⅝	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾
300	Quicksilver	29¼	200	do	85⅝
200	do	29⅜	500	do	85⅞
200	do c	29½	100	do b10	86
500	do s60	29¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	84½
100	do b10	29⅝	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	94½
200	do	29¾	100	Chi. & N. W. b30	67⅜
200	Pacific Mail	91⅜	1100	do	67½
300	do	91⅜	100	do b30	67⅜
100	do b3	91⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77⅜
100	N. Y. Cen b10	128⅜	100	do	77½
200	Reading R.	90⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	22½	500	Erie R.	69
20	Amer. Ex.	55¾	800	do	68⅞
100	Adams Ex.	56¼	20	B. & B. Asso'tion.	113½
200	do	56½	100	Mil. & St. P	63⅜
100	do b10	56⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	107⅛
100	do	56¾	200	do	107¼
100	U. S. Ex.	56	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	29¾
100	Mer. U. Ex.	28¾	10	Mich. So. & N. I.	86
200	Quicksilver	29⅝	800	do	86⅜
200	Pacific Mail	91⅝	500	do	86⅜
100	do	91½	100	do b10	86⅜
200	W. U. Tel.	38¼	300	do	86⅜
100	do	38⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts	84
500	N. Y. Cen.	128¾	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅜
100	do	128⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	67⅜
200	do c	128⅜	100	do b30	67⅜
800	do	128⅜	200	do	67⅛
200	do b3	128¾	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	77⅜
200	Reading R. b3	90½	100	do b15	77⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex. s60	22⅛	200	P. F. W. & C.	107⅛
20	Adams Ex.	57	500	do	107⅜
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	56⅜	100	do s3	107⅜
300	Mer. U. Ex.	28⅝	100	do s60	107
100	do	29	100	do b10	107⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	38⅜	100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅜
100	Pacific Mail	91⅜	200	Hud. R.R.	136
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	128½	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	86¾
300	do	128⅝	400	do b3	87
500	do b10	128⅝	200	do b10	87
300	Erie R.	69⅛	800	do	87
200	Reading R.	90½	400	do	87⅛
200	do b30	90⅝	100	do b30	87⅛
160	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	113¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅜
10	do b20	114	600	Clev. & Tol.	105⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76	600	Chic. R. I. & P.	95
200	do	76⅞	200	C. & N. W. R.	67⅜
100	do	76¾	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77⅛

FRIDAY, May 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 139⅞@139¾@139⅝@139¾ ⅌ cent. The quotation at 3 o'clock P. M. was 139¾ ⅌ cent., or ⅛ ⅌ cent. below the last price of yesterday. The California steamer delivered this morning $670,000 in Gold and Silver Bullion and $500,000 in Gold Coin, the latter to the Treasury Office on the transfer of San Francisco Customs to New-York. The Export demand increased to-day, especially for France by the favorite steamer *Ville de Paris*, sailing at noon to-morrow. The disbursments of Saturday, altogether, will amount to about $1,500,000—making for the week close on to three million of dollars. The Treasury was reported a seller of Gold to-day. Its receipts for the week, for Customs, exclusive of the half million from California, will amount to about $2,500,000, which is rather more than will have been paid out for Gold Interest. The conversions of 7.30 ⅌ cents into 5-20 Stock of 1867 are active this week, in addition to which the Assistant Treasurer has been a buyer of 7.30 ⅌ cents at the going rates. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail close steady on the basis of 110¼ for 60-day Bills on London.

The market for Money is 6 ⅌ cent. to the Stock Brokers on all approved collateral, and 4@5 ⅌ cent. on Gold. The difference in favor of Gold as a collateral is that the lender of Currency upon it has the privilege of using the Gold in the settlements of the day.

The Stock Exchange relapsed into a dull market for the Public Funds, in which there was less done than yesterday, though prices were well supported. The large dealers report a good investment demand at their counters for the 5-20s of 1865-67, Coupon Bonds, and a number of out-of-town Bank orders for the Registered 5-20s of 1862-4-5-7. The short date old 5 ⅌ cents due in 1871 and 1874 are advancing rapidly, as will be noticed by the bidding prices. The State Bonds are again higher on sales of Missouris, and firm, and higher for North Carolinas. The new Tennessees are steady. In the forenoon the Railway market was quite dull, with a continuation of the selling temper among the street operators noticed at the close of business last night. But it was found before 1 o'clock that the demand for New-York Central, Erie, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, &c., was stronger, at the reduced quotations, than the offers to sell, and the market improved to the close of the late Boards. The Miscellaneous list continued very weak on the Express Stocks, firm on Western Telegraph, weak on Quicksilver, and steadier than last night on Pacific Mail.

After the late Boards broke up the Railway list continued strong on Michigan, Southern, Fort Wayne and New-York Central and otherwise steady. Gold and Exchange steady after regular Bank hours. The Treasury Office paid off over $10,000,000 Compound Interest Notes of May 15, 1865, which fell due to-day, giving in exchange the new Three ℔ cent. Certificates of Deposits. The following market quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	103⅞	103¾	Missouri	90⅞	90¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109	109	Northwest	67½	67¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅞	109¾	N. West Pref.	77½	77¾
N. Y. Central	128¾	128¾	Rock Island	94¾	94¾
Erie	69	69¾	Fort Wayne	107	107¾
Hudson	135¾	135¾	W. U. Telegraph	38	38½
Reading	90¾	90¾	M'chants' Union	28¾	28¾
Mich. Southern	85¾	86¾	St. Paul Pref.	75¾	76½
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾	St. Paul Com.	63¾	63½
Pittsburgh	84½	84¾	Pacific Mail	91½	91¾
Toledo	105½	105½	American Gold	139⅞	139⅞
Tenn 6s, new	66⅞	66⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	142½	5-20 coup. 1867	109⅝
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868	142½	5 ℔ cent. reg. 1871	124
6 ℔ cent. reg. '81	113⅝	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	126
600 & 1,000, 1881	113⅞	End coup., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅞	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	113⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 reg.	103⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	103⅞
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	109⅜	7-3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 reg., 1867	109⅞	7-3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	109	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex. c.	63¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	103	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. ous	66¾
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	103	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	53
N. Y. Canal 5s. 1874	96½	Virginia 6s. new bds	51¾
Ohio 6 ℔ c. 1870	99½	Georgia 6s.	75¼
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	65½
Illinois reg. 1860	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds	64¼
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6	90¼
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	100	California 7s.	133½
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1865	100	Connecticut 6s.	100
Illinois c. 6s '7 att. 1870	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	135
Merchants'	119	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	128	Shoe and Leather	116
America	143	Corn Exchange	129
Phenix	107	St. Nicholas	107
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	111	New-York County	145
Commerce	121½	Importers' & Trad's	128
Ocean	105	Park	150
American Exchange	118	First National	204
Chatham	147	Fourth National	107
Bank of N. America	109	Ninth National	109
Hanover	116½	Tenth National	103
Irving	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 1st M. Ex.	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	95	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s.	94½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	101½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	98½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	108	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	111½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	113½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	78
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	92	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	113	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. ex. bds.	86	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	93½	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	84
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Tol. & W. 1st M ex'd	92		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $13,397,254 64; payments, $3,762,978 17; balance, $110,779,932 77. The receipts include for Customs, $366,000; gold notes, $187,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,332,005, against $912,230 same time last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	703	$217,106	355	$118,986	351	$119,895
Man. of Cotton	641	179,829	192	51,879	179	51,229
Man. of Silk	407	325,225	50	49,910	50	51,389
Man. of Flax	713	199,559	257	54,418	246	55,606
Miscellaneous	254	89,718	3,063	45,305	3,070	34,902
Total	2,718	$1,011,507	3,917	320,498	3,896	$313,021
		320,498				1,011,507

Total entered....$1,332,005 Total marketed..$1,324,528

Among the May changes in the Stock Exchange line we notice that Mr. WILLIAM SEARLS, the new President of the old Exchange Board, has taken into partnership Mr. GEORGE M. MILLER—son of Mr. E. H. MILLER—under the style of SEARLS & MILLER, No. 20 Broad-street. Mr. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, member of the Stock Exchange Board, has joined Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, under the style of J. W. CUNNINGHAM & Co., No. 50 Broad-street. Messrs. C. W. WESTON and G. S. NICHOLS, both of the Stock Exchange Board, have formed a partnership under the style of WESTON & NICHOLS.

The decease of Mr. ANTHONY W. MORSE, formerly of the New-York Stock Exchange, and a very prominent operator in the exciting operations of 1863-4, is announced to-day. For more than two years past Mr. MORSE had been afflicted by pulmonary consumption, and his death was not unexpected by his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. WILLIAM K. SOUTTER, of the house of Messrs. SOUTTER & Co., was to-day admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The death was announced, to-day, of Mr. ROBERT L. SCRYMSER, one of the most widely known and highly esteemed of the commission brokers in the Fruit and Wine interest. Mr. SCRYMSER, who has been in feeble health for a long time past, died yesterday at his residence in Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, in his 49th year.

Internal Revenue Decision.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: In your letter of the 4th inst., you inquire whether you are to understand that having paid tax on your sales as manufacturers you are compelled to pay again on the same goods as wholesale dealers.

In reply I have to say that if you sell goods of your own manufacture at the place of manufacture, you are liable for manufacturers' tax only on such sales. But if you sell such goods at places other than the place of manufacture, you would be required in addition to the manufacturers' tax of $2 on each $1,000 of sales to include such sales with other goods which you may sell not of your own manufacture, and pay the dealers' tax thereon. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Transfers of Real Estate—May 15.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100	$13,500
Broadway, e. s., 58.3 ft. n. of 60th-st., 173.1x81.6x100.5x50x25x25x93.11	80,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 52.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x110	13,250
3d-st., n. s., lot No. 512, Stuyvesant estate map, 24.8x105.9	23,000
13th-st., s. s., 197 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3	8,300
17th-st., n. s., 134 ft. e. of 2d-av., 26x106	24,500
20th-st., s. s., 159.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19.10x98.9	20,200
26th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 8th-av., 2 x98.9	12,000
30th-st., s. s., 101.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x98.9	11,000
32d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	7,000
34th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x98.9. q. c.	nom.
34th-st., n. s., 232.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.4x98.3	9,500
38th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x98.9	33,000
41st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x98.9	21,500
42d-st., n. s., lot No. 580 Hermitage tract, 25x100	12,000
45th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	23,000
46th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	20,000
47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
53d-st., n. s., 202.8 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x100.5	35,000
56th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
57th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	5,800
57th-st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 9th-av., 40x100.5	11,600
86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 200x200.10x100.5x75x100.5x125	58,500
90th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 30x100.5	11,500
91st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 75x102.2	8,025
109th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8	1,600
109th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8	1,575
116th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x32.9x85	3,000
117th-st., s. s., 276 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x½ block	5,700
118th-st., s. s., 107.6 ft. w. of Av. A, 19.9x100.10	12,015
119th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x90	2,200
123th-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x½ block	10,200
124th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11	8,440
Av. D, w. s., 97.5 ft. n. of 5th-st., 20x96	11,250
2d-av., w. s., 70.11 ft. s. of 30th-st., 17.6x65	13,050
2d-av., e. s., 165 ft. s. of 124th-st., 65x40	3,400
3d-av., w. s., 66.7 ft. s. of 128th-st., 16.8x100	10,800
4th-av., and 110th-st., n. w. corner, 201.8x430	57,500
5th-av. and 47th-st., n. e. corner, 25.5x100	31,250
5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 47th-st., 25x100	25,000
5th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 47th-st., 50x100	50,000
6th-av. and 56th-st., s. e. corner, 100.5x95	41,000
8th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 125th-st., 100x99.11	12,000
11th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 48th-st., 50.2x100	5,000
12th-av., e. s., 105 ft. n. of 182d-st., 50x line of Kingsbridge Road	2,000
12th-av., e. s., 55 ft. s. of 183d-st., 50x line of Kingsbridge Road	2,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 534, first-floor, basement and loft, 3 years, per year	$7,500
East 1?th-st., No. 390, 3 years, per year	1,300
East 32d-st., No. 153, 3 years, per year	1,100
3d-av., No. 533, 5 years, per year	2,200
5th-av., No. 95, front room on second floor, &c., 3 years, per year	1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 92.7 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 22x100	$7,000
Ainslie-st., n. s., 116.9 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 100.3x109.20.0¼x100.3x20.0¼	4,800
Court-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Livingston-st., 28.2x25x27.9x25	6,800
Court-st., e. s., 103.5½ ft. n. of 4th-place, 3 x91	16,200
Hewes-st. and Bedford-av., n. e. cor., 60x100	8,150
Hooper-st., e. s., 234.4 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 44.8x100	
Hooper-st. and Marcy-av., s. w. cor., 22x100	
Lafayette-av., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	
Hunter-st., e. s., 115 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 20x100	1,500
Huron-st., n. s., 178 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	2,050
Kent-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 100x100	8,000
Leonard-st., s. s., 125 ft. n. of Grand-st., 69x75	nom.
Meserole-st. and Union-av., s. e. corner, 50x100	5,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 515 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x110	2,800
Quay-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Washington-st., 68x26.7x61x25	2,500
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 800 ft. e. of Smith-st., 5 x100	10,000
Smith-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Debevoise-st., 25x75	2,000
State-st., n. s., 90.9 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22.6x73.6	7,000
State-st., n. s., 175 ft. s. of Nevins-st., 25x90	10,000
Varet-st., n. s., lot Nos. 32, 33, Wall's map	1,000
Van Brunt and Van Dyck sts., s. e. cor., 90x100	1,000
Warren-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	575
Warren-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	625
Warren and Nevins sts., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,400
Warren-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	675
Water-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x100	1,500
Withers-st. and Union-av., s. e. cor., 50x100	1,500
York-st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of Jay-st., 22x90	2,500
North 1st-st., n. s., 213.5 ft. w. of 7th-st., 110.8x—, irregular	14,000
North 2d-st., s. s., lot No. 2,181, Ewen's map	2,300
2d-place, s. s., 120 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100	15,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 178.9½ ft. w. of 4th-st., 24.3½x95x24.7½x95	6,000
4th-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of North 7th-st., 20x80	2,950
38th-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 25x100	550
39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.2	600
39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	300
40th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.2	400
41st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.2	360
42d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 175x100.2	1,559
43d-st., n. s., 298.5 from 5th-av., 100.2x175x99.2x4.4	
Carlton-av., e. s., 44.8 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 21x100	12,000
Central-av. and Magnolia-st., n. w. corner, 93x86	1,220
Central-av. and Jacobs-st., s. e. corner, 53x100x48.1	5,0 0
Clermont-av., w. s., 345.5 ft. from Fulton-av., 25x100	2,000
Clinton-av., e. s., 183.3 ft. n. of Green-av., 25x200	8,750
DeKalb-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	1,200
DeKalb and Yates avs., s. w. corner, 20x100	11,000
Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st., s. w. corner, 108.4x50x90.6x55.0½	945
Woodbine-st., n. w. s., 156.4 ft. s. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	
Flatbush-av., e. s., 226.1 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x100	9,000
Flatbush-av., e. s., 166 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 85.6x5x10.7x25x3.11x50x100	nom.
Flatbush-av., e. s., 226.1 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 20x100	nom.
Franklin-av., cor. of Wyckoff-st., 36.2x76x5.2x66.11½	600
Tompkins-av. and Monroe-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	2,000
6th-av. and 40th-st., s. w. cor., 100x100.2	760

Leases Recorded.

Graham-av., No. 102, whole premises, 5 years, per year	$916
Adams-st., Nos. 289 and 287, brick houses, 10 years, per year	1,200
Adams-st., No. 289, first floor, 5 years, per year	600

Flatlands.

Road to New-Utrecht, s. s., adjoining Geo. Stillwell's, 40 acres	$34,630
Plot adjoining Stillwell's and G. Stryker's	

Flatbush.

Flatbush plank road, e. s., plot adjoining Leffert's and Cortelyou's	62,000

New Lots.

Schenck-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of North Carolina-av., 25x100	$1,875

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., s. s., 236.6 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x65	$4,375
Grand-st., s. s., 196.6 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x60.6	8,000
Grand-st., s. s., 236.6 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x65	
Montgomery-st., s. s., 83.4 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 16.8x100	5,100
Morgan-st., s. s., lot No. 109, 20x41.11	5,000
Morris-st., lot No. 96, block No. 42, 25x100	2,500
Varick-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Mercer-st., 20x75	10,750
Varick-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Mercer-st., 20x75	10,500
South 9th-st., lot No. 30, block No. 147, 25x100	3,600

Hudson City.

Clinton-av., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x50	$225
Clinton-av., w. s., lot No. 154, 25x100	850
Franklin and Clinton avs., n. w. corner, 25x100	3,100
Manners-av., w. s., lots Nos. 27 and 28, each 25x100	1,000

Bergen.

Atlantic-av., s. s., 290 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	$550
Atlantic-av., s. s., 315 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	550

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Union Pacific Railroad offer unusual advantages as a safe and profitable investment. They are a first Mortgage upon one of the longest railroad lines in the world, which costs three times the amount of the Bonds that can be issued upon it. The road is now finished 580 miles, and the net earnings from the local business are much more than sufficient to pay the interest. When the whole line is open to the Pacific in 1870, these earnings will be vastly increased and the value of the security enhanced. The Bonds can only be issued as the road is built, so that they always represent a productive property. They are six per cent.—run thirty years, and both principal and interest are payable in gold. Subscriptions are received, for the present, at par, at the Company's offices, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., where pamphlets, &c., can be obtained.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No 140 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

☞ THIS BANK IS NOW ISSUING DEPOSIT RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES, payable on demand, bearing 3 and 4 per cent. interest, according to time and amount.

Parties opening active, stationary or collection accounts are invited to communicate with this Bank.

Both City and country accounts received.

GEO. T. BAKER, Cashier.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday May 15, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	4	Barley, bushels	853
Flour, bbls	1,140	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	7,500
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	413
Cornmeal, bags	1,166	Cut Meats, pkgs	35
Wheat, bushels	15,538	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	30,936	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	125	Whisky, bbls	10
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	3,114

ASHES—Are in fair request at $8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand and steady, at 46c.@49c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Have been salable and firm, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are more firm in price and in more general request, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ℔ pair.

CANDLES—Continue inactive, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@46c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate request at unchanged figures. Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Foreign is quiet and nominal, being very scarce. Anthracite rules dull at former quotations.

COFFEE—The demand has been less active, yet prices have been quoted steady, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced 1½c. ℔ lb., on a much livelier business, the demand having been especially active for shipment and on speculation. Spinners also operated more freely than usual of late. The sales add up 4,511 bales, including 737 bales to spinners, 1,860 bales to speculators and 1,914 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	28½	28¾	29 @29¼
Good Ordinary	29½	29¾	30 @30¼
Low Middling	30½	30¾	31 @31¼
Middling	31½	31¾	32 @32¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,431
Receipts last week	4,047
Receipts preceding week	4,130
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	334,008
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	560,530
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	723,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	197,728
Exports since Sept. 1, 1867	351,425
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	80,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,088,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,703,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,540,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,261,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	195,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	355,000

DRY GOODS—Trade is spiritless in nearly all branches. Buyers take hold very cautiously. Domestic Cottons have again yielded pretty generally in price, the decline having been, in most instances, ½c.@1c ℔ yard. A few exceptional articles are quoted a shade higher. Domestic Woolens are irregular in value. Foreign goods are depressed. The week's import of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,332,007; total amount marketed, $1,324,528, including $313,021 of previous importation.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally quiet at former prices.

FEATHERS—Continue inactive at from 75c.@85c. for Live Geese, ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in demand and quoted up to $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ℔ box.

FISH—The inquiry has been moderate and prices have been irregular, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 12½ ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22 25@$24; No. 2 do., $18 50@$20 25; No. 3 do., $10 75@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6 50@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request to-day at a partial reduction of 5@15 cents ℔ bbl. There has been some export inquiry for Extra State at $10@$10 25 ℔ bbl., within which range about 18,000 bbls. were taken for shipment. The home demand has been restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 50@$9 90; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 90@$10 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 35 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 35
Extra State	9 50@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 30@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 65@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour is dull and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $10@$11 10 for poor to fair, and $11 10@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 1,650 sacks at $11 70@$13 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $8 25@$10 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand to-day at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 75 for Western; $5 50 for City, and $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in demand, including Layer Raisins at $3 87½@$3 92½ ℔ box; Currants at 11c.@11½c.; Almonds at 13c.@35c., and Figs at 12½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

FURS—The demand, especially from shippers, has been limited, having been checked by the high prices claimed, especially for desirable lots.

GRAIN—There has been a notable fall in the price of Wheat to-day, occasioned mainly by the unfavorable foreign market reports. Holders have been generally eager to sell, while buyers, particularly for export, have been purchasing less confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels, including Amber (Winter) Canada at $2 80; No. 1 Spring, part at $2 45; No. 2 Spring (which has been most seriously depressed) at $2 32@$2 35, mainly at $2 33; Amber Pennsylvania, part at $2 78 ℔ bushel. Corn has also declined materially, under the adverse foreign advices on a less active market. Sales have been reported of 57,500 bushels, at $1 15@$1 16½, for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 15½@$1 17, for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 20@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and $1 20 for prime White Western and Southern, and $1 14½ for unsound do., do. ℔ bushel. Rye has been scarce and quiet; small lots of State and Western changed hands at $2 10; Canada on private terms, ℔ bushel. Barley has been firm, but inactive. Of Barley Malt, sales were made of 6,000 bushels at from $2 25@$2 40, the latter on time; and of Canada Peas, 7,500 bushels, to arrive, at $1 48½ ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair request and rather firmer; sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels at 88c.@88½c. delivered, ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning, gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., May 14, 1868: Rapid, Buffalo, wheat; W. M. Lewis, Oswego, corn; H. S. Hebard, Port Gibson, malt; Sherman Petrie, Buffalo, corn; Wm. H. Duan, Buffalo, corn; Indianola, Oswego, peas; Van Riker, Buffalo, corn; A. Stacy, Buffalo, corn; City Bank, Oswego, oats; G. Fisher, Buffalo, corn; Three Sisters, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Patchen, Buffalo, corn; W. Mather, Buffalo, feed; Fred. Taber, Buffalo, wheat; E. L. Lewis, Fulton, corn; Wm. Gere, Buffalo, corn; M. E. McKever, Buffalo, corn; A. O. Lamereaux, Buffalo, corn; Julia Benjamin, Buffalo, corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive but firm at 18½c.@19c., and 22½c.@23c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is quiet at $86@$87 ℔ ton.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is inquired for at 80c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet and heavy, including American at 10c.@45c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ℔ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The little speculative movement noticed in our last has subsided, and the market is again without the least animation. We hear of sales of fine bright Bavarian Hops as low as 25c. ℔ lb. These hops are quoted in the Bavarian markets at 45 florins, Bavarian weight—equal to 15c. gold, ℔ lb., American. The duty is 5c. gold, ℔ lb.; freight and other expenses, 5c. gold, making the cost of the Hops 25c. gold, or 35c. currency, laid down in this market. Notwithstanding this heavy loss to the importer, arrivals from Germany continue in a small way. Last week and this 242 bales were received. We do not understand why these arrivals should continue, while advices from the Continent since the first of April have represented those markets strong, with a gradual advance in prices. Imports of the past two weeks—From Bremen, 318 bales; from Hamburg, 19 bales; from Liverpool, 5 bales; from Canada, 5 bales—total, 247 bales. Exports for the same period to Canada, 13 bales; to Mexico, 4 bales—total, 17 bales. Our last London advices are down to the 2d inst., at which time no important change had taken place in that market. The stock of fine Hops then held was very small, and in good demand at firm prices; but inferior and middling continued slow of sale. Bavarians are quoted at 75s.@80s., and Belgians at 68s.@70s. ℔ cwt. Our correspondent considered it too early to predict with any degree of certainty the prospect of the coming crop. At that time, however, the appearance was encouraging, the vine presenting a strong and healthy look. Poleing was generally completed on the 1st of May, and tying commenced. Some fear was entertained that the plant was too forward in growth for its own good. All the Continental markets are reported strong, with an upward tendency in prices, and the quantity of really fine Hops now held is very inconsiderable."

HIDES—Have been slow of sale at essentially unaltered prices.

HEMP—Has been dull and nearly nominal, including American at $210@$240 for undressed, and $320@$330 for dressed, ℔ ton; Jute at 5c.@6½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manilla, 10½c., gold, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Have been in good request at $3 35@$3 50 for Eastern ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been less sought after at previous quotations, including, Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been dull and nominal.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at steady prices. Eastern Spruce and Pine $19@$21 ℔ 1,000 feet.

METALS—There has been less call for the leading articles, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38@$40; No. 2 do., $36@$38; Scotch Pig, $39@$43; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $87@$91 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37@$6 87½c., in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@24½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 27½c.@27½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 61½c.@63½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 20@$10 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$4 12; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 78c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at 13½c.@14c. for Crude in bulk; 18½c.@19½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@32c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c.@34½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 70, closing at $28 68 check Monday for New Western; $27 37@$27 50 for old Mess; $24 25@$25, chiefly at $24 50, for Prime Mess; $27@$27 12 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and steady. Sales equal to 480 pkgs. at 16½c.@18½c., chiefly at 17½c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet at 14½c.@15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c. for Short Rib; 16½c.@16¾c. for Long Clear, and 17½c.@17½c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb.; sales have been reported of 105 boxes. Lard has been in more demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,365 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@19c. for poor to choice; also 250 tcs. for June delivery, seller, at 18¾c. Beef is in more request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $35@$39 and India Mess at $40@$43 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are dull at $35@$36 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 135 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	45 @50
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb, fresh pails	45 @50
State, firkins, ℔ lb	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℔ lb	39 @42
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb	37 @40
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb	35 @ 8
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb	30 @36

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16 @17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	10 @14½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10½

RICE—Has been quiet but firm, including Carolina at $10 87@$11 75, and Rangoon at $9 75@$10 12 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in limited request, including Cadiz at 37c.@38c.; Turk's Island at 45c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 60@$1 65; do. fine at $2 50@$2 85, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive, including Clover at from 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2 60@$2 75; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 40, gold; Timothy at $2 40@$2 60 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan, 40c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Para, 42c.@44c. gold ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoros, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@32c.; Payta, 27c.@30c. gold ℔ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@40c. currency; Cape, 42½c.@45c. currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SOAP—Has been in demand and firm, including Castile at 16½c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request, including Mace at 92½c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@89c.; Cassia at 52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19½c.@20c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14c., and 1,650 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active demand at from 14½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 91,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12 3-16c., chiefly at 12½c.; 63,500 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19c.; 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited request but steady, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 62½c.@$1 55 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Low grades are in demand and on the advance. Other kinds are not in much request. We quote: Kentucky Lugs at 7c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 12½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 90c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@82½c.; II. cut, $1 05@$1 10; average lots, 90c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb. Sales have been made, since our last, of 181 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@17c.; and 100 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 132 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@17c., and 95 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and unsettled in price.

WOOL—There has been very little movement in this line since our last. The manufacturing inquiry has been limited, and has been chiefly for low grades. The demand from other sources has been insignificant. Prices have not varied much.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	50@52
½ and ¾ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do.	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	47@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@32
Spring Clip, A 2	26@28
Spring Clip, B	24@27
Spring Clip, S	18@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@23
Burry Lots 3c.@10c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	44@58
Super	42@50
No. 1	37@41
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	38@45
Western limed, pulled	30@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54

FREIGHTS—The market has been more active to-day; rates have been generally firm. For Liverpool there were taken 1,850 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 5½d.@5¾d. ℔ bushel; and 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; and a vessel (847 tons) from Norfolk at £1,400. For London, 7,500 bushels Corn at 5d. ℔ bushel; 300 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; 165 half chests Tea, by steamer, at 30s. ℔ ton, and 10 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ℔ hhd. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Grain on private terms. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark with 3,200 quarters Wheat at 6s. 6d., or, if to a port in the Bristol Channel direct, at 5s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Two ships were chartered to take Deals from St. Johns to Liverpool at 80s.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
"MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF GRANT,"
IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

Great inducements to Agents to sell the "Popular and Authentic Life of U. S. Grant," with *steel Plates and Maps*, from the able pen of Hon. E. D. MANSFIELD (known as "Veteran Observer" and "E. D. M." of the N. Y. *Times*,) whose military education, close study of history, long experience as editor and author, and powerful and graphic style, render his book of *absorbing interest and perfect authenticity*. His reputation *alone* will sell the book wherever offered. Applicants for territory west of Indiana will apply to R. G. Lambert, Bloomington, Ill. *All others to the sole publishers*,
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ENTRY CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man living with his parents, and one who is correct in figures, can hear of a situation by addressing in own handwriting, E. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE, to attend to the office work; about 15 years; one acquainted with such work, and the lower part of City preferred; must live with his parents. Apply in own handwriting, Box No. 3,232 Post-office.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT BY the day or week; references required. Apply at No. 56 Bond-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE CITY AND country to sell Skinner's Patent Kerosene Chandelier, with drop light; a new article. At 142 Mercer-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will preach in this Chapel on SUNDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. The afternoon service will be omitted and an evening service held at 7½ o'clock, when the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen will hold their anniversary exercises, and addresses be made by several distinguished speakers in behalf of the claims of the Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions will be held on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Vice-President of the Board, will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. H. H. JESSUP, D. D., of Syria, Rev. WILLIAM TRACY, of India, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of this City.

THE 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, in the City and Port of New-York, will be held at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, (Memorial of Rev. Dr. Hawks,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7¾ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from prominent clergymen and laymen.

HENRY P. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

THE MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of the Baptist Sunday-School Union will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., at 7¾ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. B. SIMMONDS, on *Church Bible Schools for Adults*. The public are invited to attend.

NEW MISSION ROOMS.—ROOMS AT NO. 185 Spring, near Thompson-st., in Eighth Ward, and at No. 116 Elizabeth, near Broome-st., in Fourteenth Ward, will be opened for regular religious services on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of the New-York City Mission. Friends of missions are earnestly invited to attend.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN THEOLOGY AND SPIRITUALISM.—*Are the Facts and Philosophy of Modern Spiritualism better calculated to Educate and Elevate the People and establish Justice than Popular Theology?* Theologians and others are invited to a public discussion of this subject in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH FOR the present will hold their public religious services at the hall (Dodworth's) corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SUNDAY corner of Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor elect, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Mr. MATHEWS will be installed Pastor of the congregation by the Presbytery on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 19, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Evening service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av. corner 35th-st., C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector.—AFTERNOON service at 4 o'clock, MORNING as usual at 10½. Strangers provided with seats. Service on Wednesdays at 10½ A. M. Fridays at 4 P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. on *Effort, the World's Claim on the Church*, and at 7¾ P. M. on *The World a Debtor to the Bible*. Seats free. All are welcome.

A SPECIAL SERMON IN BEHALF OF the Midnight Mission will be preached by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, in Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st. Services commence at 7½. All thoughtful persons are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. SABBATH EVENING lecture on the *Life of Christ*, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE Spiritualists will meet SUNDAY in the lower hall of the Everett Rooms, entrance on 34th-st., near Broadway. Mrs. C. FANNIE ALLYN speaks at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

A POPULAR ERROR DISPELLED.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Doctrine of the World's Conversion a Fable.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTELL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 17th inst., 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. LEON PILATTE, OF NICE, WILL deliver an address upon the progress and methods of the work of *Evangelization in France*, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, May 17, at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. GEO. GUIREY, (FORMERLY OF Louisville, Ky.,) will preach next SABBATH, May 17, MORNING and EVENING, in the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., known as the Cannon-st. Church. Strangers are invited to attend.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st.—Preaching by Rev. HEWITT, D. D., on SABBATH, May 17, morning and evening. General prayer meeting in the afternoon. Seats free. Come and hear the great revivalist from Cape May.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Restoration of the Jews.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—37th Regiment Hall, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO F. SEYMOUR, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Bible-class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, 33D-ST., CORner of 8th-av., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Subject for MORNING, 10½ o'clock—*The Sinner's Only Hope.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*The Present State of the Church.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7¾ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 6th-av. Subject—*How Can We Make Our Teaching More Practical?*

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. F. WATKINS, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal, Services by the pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. On HOLY THURSDAY, May 21, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

AT WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, on SUNDAY, May 17, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER JOHN G. HOOK will preach at No 18 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at the hall, corner of Grand and Allen sts., at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D.; Rev. T. K. CONRAD.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. ROBERT E. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 52D-ST. and 3d-av.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Morning sermon to the children and friends of the Sunday School, on the Lord's Prayer.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER-st., opposite Jones-st.—Rev. JOHN A. McKEAN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the absence of the Pastor. Seats free; all are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the hall at No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Collection for repairs.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR, 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3¾ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Let all the children come.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, of Columbia, S. C.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, will preach his first annual sermon in the morning.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Elder. B. MATTHIAS will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. family washing to do at her own home; understands her business in all its branches; can flute neatly; particular attention paid to family washing. Address MARY RILEY, No. 329 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has four years' of the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 212 West 41st-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and work on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; no objection to take charge of a growing child. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make all kinds of desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of good cooking; could assist in the washing if required; no objection to the country; four years' City references. Call for two days at No. 244 West 29th-st., in the candy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived four years. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; or would have no objection to take care of a grown child; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can furnish the best of City references, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 4th-av., in the store, one door from 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer months; first-class references from last place. Call at No. 345 East 23d-st., second floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; has no objection to chamberwork if required; best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 567½ 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 247 East 25th-st., corner of 2d av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby or grown children, or would go to Europe with a family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 329 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good City reference, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; has no objections to the country for the Summer. Apply at 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call for two days, at No. 150 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 East 29th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse to growing children. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 29 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Thursday and Friday of this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children: is willing and obliging; good City references; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress and chambermaid; she is willing to assist with any other work; country calls preferred; the best City reference. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st. place.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of first-class servants, suitable to fill all situations; ladies' maids, cooks of all kinds, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN (Protestant,) a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and a good baker, or will do general housework in City or country good City references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as thorough waitress or chamberworker; excellent City reference given. City or country. Call or address No. 51 Canal-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; reference given. Can be seen at No. 132 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-rate cook; is an excellent baker and would assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at 46th-st. and 2d-av., first high stoop.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 23 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; understands the duties of either; can give undoubted reference. Apply at No. 253 6th-av., corner 16th-st., in the butcher's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class laundress and excellent fluter; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 15th-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with growing children; best City reference given. Call or address No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 405 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing; has six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; is willing to go in the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, who has lately landed, a situation as laundress, maid, or general houseworker. Call at No. 5 Hester-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotch woman; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; five years' reference. No. 20 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American woman a situation as housekeeper or lady's maid; understands all kinds of sewing; understands French. Call at No. 325 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; has no objections to the country; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; good references. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or chambermaid and washing; country or City; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; would be willing to do chamberwork; has five years' City reference from last place. Call at No 402 East 12th-st., one door from 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do general housework; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and fine washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches. Call for two days at No. 180 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 872 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST OR cashier in an office by a young lady. Address Box No. 122 Williamsburg Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 321 East 25th-st.

A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid; who is capable of waiting at table or sewing if necessary; best recommendation given by her present employer. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE reference, fully experienced in all branches of housekeeping, desires a situation in some good family, either in New-York or vicinity. Address for three days HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would take a pastry cook place for a Summer house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl for chamberwork and laundress; is a splendid laundress; City or country. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman for the country as cook; North River preferred; in a private family or boarding house. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as governess, or would go as housekeeper. Call at No. 302 East 26th-st., 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 15 A SITUATION as child's nurse, and do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 85 East Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, who has acted in the capacity of housekeeper in the first families for a number of years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all its details, and will attend to them with interest, having just terminated an engagement, desires to obtain a similar position; unexceptionable references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 4,461 Post Office, New-York.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING and ironing done at No. 209 West 26th-st.; good City reference if required. Call or address Mrs. GARDNER.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German; one who speaks good English; has 15 years' experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; a good careful driver; best City references can be given. Call or address H. V. H., No. 27 Delancey-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE A SITUATION; the man is a first-class coachman and gardener, the wife a splendid laundress, and they will be found faithful, honest and industrious; highest references. Address, where you can be suited, S. W., Box No. 2 6 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, a Scotchman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best references as to character and capability; none need apply unless wanting a first-class man to fill a first-class situation. Apply to J. BUIST, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of considerable experience, a situation as law clerk, copyist, assistant book-keeper, barkeeper, &c.; salary not so much an object as a respectable position. Address S. G., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good reference will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent man in all respects; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address for two days, L. G., Ewen McIntyre, No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business, is civil and obliging; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young married man, in a private family; has the best City reference from his last place; wages moderate, with a permanent situation. Call at No. 211 West 29th-st., for W. C., or at Trainor's saddlery store, 448 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man, thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 20 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A steady, single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can also work in a garden; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man of long experience, who knows his business thoroughly; will assist in a garden or milk if required. Address N. V., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young American; is a first-class man in every way; satisfactory references from late employers. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND his wife, the man as farmer; both thoroughly understand their business and can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 421 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as porter or night watchman. Call at No. 271 West 19th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman. Apply to R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, of any house in the city, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

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DOTY'S
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WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Camille Urso, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. C. Bergmann, and a powerful orchestra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WHITE COCKADE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, J. B. Polk, J. C. Williamson, W. J. Leonard, B. Durand, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LOST. Characters by Messrs. John Dyott, G. C. Boniface, Charles Hale, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. G. G. Boniface, Miss Lillie Eldridge and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—FRA DIAVOLO—ENGLISH OPERA. By the Richings Opera Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CARPENTER OF ROUEN, NICK OF THE WOODS, &c. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Reports from Japan state that the civil war is being vigorously prosecuted, the Mikado having arrived near Jeddo.

The mountaineers in Crete claim to have achieved a victory over the Turks in a recent engagement, and to have driven them to the coast.

The debate on Commerce in the Corps Legislatif was continued on Thursday, the Minister of Commerce replying to the arguments of M. Thiers. He declared that France would not adopt a retrograde policy on that or on any other public question. Gen. Failley, in addressing the troops encamped at Chalons, said that in view of the possibility of war their labors would be serious and unremitting.

A deputation of ecclesiastics of the Irish Church waited upon the Queen yesterday and presented an address, expressing their views regarding the changes proposed in the Church Establishment. The Queen's reply was non-committal.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Queens College, Dublin, has not yet decided to accept the Presidency of Princeton College, New-Jersey, which position was recently tendered him.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. John Bright presented the petition of citizens of Nova Scotia, praying for the repeal of the act which united that Province to the Dominion of Canada.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House, Mr. Woodward submitted as a question of privilege a preamble and resolution, reciting the fact that the Missouri members of the House had addressed a letter to Senator Henderson, informing him that his position on the impeachment question was not satisfactory, and asking him, provided he could not vote for the conviction of the President, to withhold his vote entirely, declaring that such action is calculated to degrade the House, and requesting that a select committee be appointed to investigate the matter, and to report what legal offence, if any, has been committed by the members from Missouri. The Speaker decided that the resolution was not a question of privilege, inasmuch as it charges a violation of the privileges of the Senate, and that body was competent to take care of itself. Mr. Woodward proposed to amend the resolution so as to bring it within the rules, but the Speaker could not see how that could be done unless he was prepared to charge the Missouri delegation with corruption. Mr. Woodward then asked unanimous consent to offer the resolution, but several members objecting, it was not received. Mr. Woodward then accused Mr. Pile, of Missouri, of "making offensive grimaces and cabalistic signs" at him, and wanted to know what he meant, whereupon he was called to order by the Speaker. The bill granting to Wm. McGarrahan 19,000 acres of land in California, embracing the New-Idra Quicksilver Mine, was called up, and after a lengthy debate, was passed—yeas 78, nays 49. Mr. Garfield then addressed the House, in Committee of the Whole, on the subject of trade and finances, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A man living in Cohoes last week applied oil from the bowl of a tobacco-pipe to a burn on the lip of his little daughter, and the child died in convulsions twenty-four hours after.

A mob of white men, a few nights since, started for the jail in Lexington, Va., for the purpose of lynching a negro, who had been arrested for fatally shooting a young white man, but Gen. Lee interposed, and through his exertions the excited crowd dispersed.

Bishop Beckwith has decided to take up his residence in Macon, Ga., and the citizens have already subscribed over $7,000 for the purpose of buying and furnishing a house for him. They intend to raise $10,000.

Judge B. F. Pope, of Alabama, died on the 7th inst. He was recently arrested by Lieut. Williams, it will be remembered, but was discharged by Gen. Meade, who severely reprimanded his subordinate for his assumption of authority in making the arrest. Judge Pope, it is said, was a consistent Union man throughout the war.

In Van Buren County, Iowa, one day last week, a man named E. T. Dikman, spurred by a report that Mrs. Joel Ballard had uttered some gossip prejudicial to his character, went to her house and shot her down in cold blood, immediately following the shot with a fatal stab in the neck. The woman almost instantly expired. The murderer instantly gave himself into the hands of the officers. He is thirty-five years old, she sixty.

Margaret Chambers McKnight, of Philadelphia, recently deceased, bequeathed to the American Bible Society, Philadelphia, $1,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $500; Philadelphia Education Society, $500; Union School and Children's Home, $500; American Tract Society, Philadelphia, $500. The remainder of her estate, after paying certain private bequests, is to go to the Union Benevolent Association.

The Exchange Bank of Darling County, Wis., at Fond du Lac, failed on Monday last. The deposits amount to about $40,000, a portion of which, at least, will be paid.

By a recent law, Judges in Canada are empowered to order whipping instead of imprisonment, in the case of boys under sixteen years of age found guilty of larceny.

Next week will be an eventful one in Chicago. Besides the General Conference of the Methodist Church, already in session, a Convention of Methodist advocates of Lay representation, the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, and the Republican National Convention will assemble there. The city papers say that fortunately Chicago has hotel room enough to accommodate all who may come.

Three Lower Canada Judges have tendered their resignations.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott's motion for an address to the Governor-General of the New Dominion, praying for the closing of the canals on Sunday, has passed the Canadian House.

The ship *Wm. Cummings*, from the coast of Africa, arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, under charge of Lieut.-Commanding R. T. Ralston, of the cutter *Wm. H. Seward*. The Captain and crew of the *Wm. Cummings* are under arrest, the former charged with cruel treatment of the crew; the latter of mutinous conduct; the cook of the crew is in irons, charged with murder.

The consecration of Rev. William H. A. Bissell, D. D., as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, will take place in Christ Church, Montpelier, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next; the Right Rev. Dr. McCoskry, Bishop of Michigan, being the consecrator, assisted by the Bishops of Connecticut and New-York, and the Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, preaching the sermon.

The Trustees of the Douglas Monument Association have decided to remove the remains of Senator Douglas to the sarcophagus, under the monument, on the 3d day of June next, the anniversary of his death. The public will be invited to participate in the ceremonies.

Charles McNeil, a colored barber, residing at Elmwood, Ill., was murdered on Sunday morning last by another negro, who was stopping at his house, and who has since been arrested. It is supposed that McNeil's wife and her sister aided in committing the deed, and they have also been arrested.

Henry, *alias* "Maje" Baldwin, who recently murdered a colored convict in the West Virginia Penitentiary, escaped on Tuesday evening from the jail at Moundsville, Marshall County, in that State, whither he had been removed for safe keeping. The jailor and his wife went away to visit some friends, leaving a servant girl in charge of the jail, and when they returned they found the doors wide open and the keys hanging in their usual place. The girl was arrested.

In the case of Emma Konigsberger, the young girl whose death at No. 77½ Norfolk-street is supposed to have been caused by medical malpractice, Coroner Keenan yesterday took the testimony of several witnesses, and adjourned the inquest till Sunday, 10 A. M.

The Street Cleaning Commission met at 1 P. M., yesterday, at the Mayor's Office, and approved of the bill of the street cleaning contractor for the last fortnight's work.

There will be no anniversary exercises of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions this year. A public meeting will be held at Rev. Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church, Madison square, on Sunday evening.

A public meeting in behalf of the New-York City Mission was held last evening in Dr. Hall's Church, in Fifth-avenue. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Mingins and Dr. J. T. Duryea.

The New-York Institute for the Blind held an annual exhibition at Steinway Hall last evening. The exercises consisted of singing, readings and recitations.

A large meeting was held at the headquarters of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward last evening, which was addressed by George W. Bungay. Resolutions were adopted in favor of impeachment, and placing in the same category the Senators that upheld Jeff. Davis in 1860 and those who uphold Andrew Johnson in 1868.

Coroner Thomas Smith yesterday commenced an inquest upon the body of Charles M. Jefferds, who was murdered in Sing Sing Prison on Thursday last. Several witnesses were examined but no positive clue was obtained to the perpetrators of the deed. Two convicts named Whittington and Burns, who were sent to Sing Sing from this City for burglary, are suspected of being the guilty parties.

The trial of T. S. Callicot and John S. Allen, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in accepting worthless bonds in the Internal Revenue Collector's Office of the Third District, was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, before Justice Nelson and Judge Benedict, yesterday. Mr. Keasbey, of counsel for the Government, opened the case, occupying about three hours. Several witnesses were called, and after some brief testimony the Court adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

There has been very little activity in the family marketing line, though the tendency of prices in most instances has been decidedly favorable to buyers. Butter has declined. Eggs have slightly advanced, at retail.

A brisk trade was reported in Cotton yesterday at a further rise of 1⅛c. ℔ lb. Breadstuffs were generally lower, especially Wheat and Corn, on a less active market. Provisions were in better request; Pork was dearer; Lard firm. Sugars were very freely purchased at buoyant prices. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Cross and Crescent.

The more we reflect upon the Sultan's remarkable announcement at opening his new Council, the more significant it becomes. For the Porte to give utterance to a speech whose most distinguishing feature was its "liberality," is a marvel. But it is not so much exactly what was said, as the *spirit* which seems to have animated the address, that is startling and suggestive. And hence it is, that if by mail advices we find it hereafter more cautious and diplomatic than the cable represents, still the single declaration that "the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization," is the great one. This is the grand avowal, wrung out of the ruler of the Ottoman Empire by hard necessity; this is that "first step that costs."

The suggestiveness of this utterance, however, is not simply in the vista of a new and perhaps noble future which it opens for Turkey itself—a country geographically so fortunate as to be equal to any destiny—but in the possibility it broaches of a pacific settlement of some portion of the Eastern question through the gradual action and influence of the Sublime Porte itself. If this utterance of the Sultan be sincere, and be followed by practical results, it means the solution of at least one equation in the Eastern problem. With the spread of Western ideas, under the patronage of the Sultan himself, the strife between cross and crescent will be over.

The Turk, before the age of steam and quick travel, was a mere incubus to Europe, a nuisance to the Nineteenth Century. Long before Russia announced that the man on the Bosphorus was a "sick man," his malady had been observed everywhere. While new inventions were revolutionizing the West of Europe, and even Eastern Asia, Turkey clung to its old-time ideas and habits with a fierce Mohammedan temerity. But at length "the Turk awoke." Modern intercourse, the resistless influence of foreign travel, and of that free intercommunication between lands which steam has developed, have wrought wonders. This speech may be pronounced, perhaps, the fruit of that seed sown, the other day, when Abdul Aziz journeyed through France and England. It was a step unparalleled for the Defender of the Faithful to leave his own domains, (letting the faithful defend themselves the best they could,) so as to eat salt at the tables of the descendants of Louis IX. and Richard, the Lion-hearted. That he came back imbued with the spirit of Western civilization, will not surprise his people. But it will be one of the marked triumphs of modern civilization, if Turkey, regenerated and filled with new blood, takes her rank among leading nations. The revolution in the policy of Austria is not more remarkable and suggestive. Instead of waiting for the sick man to die, we must be prepared to see him arise, take up his bed and walk.

The Effects of Acquittal.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that Gen. Grant thinks "the President ought to be removed, because the Government cannot go on safely in its present demoralized condition." Gen. Grant has a perfect right to hold and to express that opinion,—though we do not understand upon what it rests. We believe, as we have more than once said, that the practical working of the machinery of the Government must be very imperfect and unsatisfactory, so long as the President and Congress are at loggerheads. But what there is to imperil its *safety*, in the acquittal of the President, neither Gen. Grant nor Gen. Schenck has at all shown us.

But Gen. Grant's opinion is one thing and the action of a Senator is quite another. He may very properly believe and say that the welfare of the country would be promoted by the President's removal; and every member of the Senate may concur in that opinion, and yet not feel at liberty to vote for his conviction upon the impeachment which has just been tried. Senators act in this matter under special obligations which do not rest on Gen. Grant. They have taken very solemn oaths to decide certain definite and distinctly specified points,—to declare whether, in their judgments, and upon the testimony submitted to them, the President has or has not done certain *acts*, and also whether those acts constitute such "crimes and misdemeanors" as render him liable to impeachment and removal from office. If they believe both these allegations to be true, they are bound to vote to convict him; and if they do not believe them both to be true, they cannot vote to convict him,—no matter what their opinion of the wisdom of his removal may be, without perjuring themselves. Mr. Fessenden, in his very cogent judgment on this case which we published yesterday, stated this necessity which rests upon each individual Senator, in language which must command the assent and respect of every man who holds the obligations of duty and of conscience higher than the dictates of political passion or the interests of political parties. "I should consider myself," he said, "undeserving of the confidence that just and intelligent people have imposed upon me in this great responsibility, and unworthy a place among honorable men, if, for any fear of public reprobation, and for the sake of securing popular favor, I should disregard the conviction of my judgment and my conscience. The consequences which may follow, either from conviction or acquittal, are not for me, with my convictions, to consider."

The results of acquittal would depend upon circumstances, mainly upon the President's manner of taking it. If he should consider it a personal triumph—a verdict in his favor as against Congress, on the political action which both have taken hitherto, a distinct sanction of the policy he has pursued, the temper he has shown, and the objects he has sought to accomplish, he could undoubtedly keep the political affairs of the country in a good deal of confusion for some months to come. But we do not see how he could very seriously affect or interfere with any of the leading objects of legislation, or with any of the great interests of the country. He can neither retard nor expedite reconstruction. He can neither keep States out nor bring them in. He can neither secure the admission or the exclusion of their members from either House of Congress. Nor is his control over the patronage of the Government such as to make it at all formidable to the country or the Republican Party.

But we receive from Washington intimations that the President has agreed to change his Cabinet, and thus to bring the general course and policy of his administration more closely into harmony with the sentiments and the will of Congress. This is the first symptom of practical good sense we have seen on his part. It shows that even Mr. Johnson is not utterly and hopelessly one of the proverbial Bourbons,—that even he can and does learn something from experience. If he had turned his face in this direction one or two years ago, he could have avoided all the disasters he has since encountered, and secured for himself a useful and successful administration, as well as for the country that peaceful resumption of its normal activity and prosperity which it so much needs. But it is a great deal better late than never. If Mr. Johnson has at last discovered that the Government does not exist for him, nor even for his his high office, alone,—that it is a complicated machine, and that the coöperation of its several agencies,—the harmonious working of all its parts,—is essential to its stability and success,—and that it is quite as much, (to say the least,) his duty to consult the sentiments and convictions of Congress, as it is the duty of Congress to consult and respect his; and if he is prepared to act, wisely and in good faith, upon this discovery, he can very easily deliver the Government from the dead-lock into which his obstinate and perverse consistency has brought it.

Such a course, we do not hesitate to say, would be infinitely wiser and better for all the interests of the country than either his acquittal or conviction, on the naked merits of the case, and without any stipulation for the future conduct of affairs. His unqualified acquittal, without any assurances or precautions as to his future course, even if Senators should feel bound by their oaths to declare it, would leave the country in a state of anxiety and distrust. His conviction and removal, under the extraordinary pressure that has been brought to bear upon the Senate, would not receive the sanction of public sentiment, and would put the whole control of the Republican Party, and of public affairs, into the hands of the most ultra and least judicious and responsible of its leaders. Either of these results would involve more or less of disaster to the public interests. A medium course, which would secure a wise and harmonious administration of the Government, for the residue of Mr. Johnson's term, would conduce to the public peace, and to the promotion of all the great interests involved in the contest.

The High Court To-day.

We don't know that any change has taken place in the mind of any Senator since Tuesday.

So far as their judgments depended upon evidence, argument, reason and conscience, they had then had abundant opportunity and time for forming them.

There has been nothing developed since then in any direction to affect in the least the mind of any Senator; and every member is probably prepared to vote to-day precisely as he would have voted at the hour originally appointed.

We have no idea that the party pressure will have any effect upon those who are averse to conviction. Most of them are men quite incapable of being affected by that sort of thing, and not to be moved by it though it were ten times as strong as it has been. We should feel shame for the Senate and despair for the country if we believed that Senators would resign their convictions at the clamor of a faction, acting after the manner of a mob.

Neither have we any idea that the charges of corruption so falsely and malignantly made against some Senators will deter any others from the exercise of their independent judgment. Were there the smallest particle of evidence in the matter—were it not apparent that these accusations are merely the work of unscrupulous men who have themselves resorted to the basest means of affecting the verdict, they might attract a moment's attention. But when we consider where they have come from, how they have been gotten up, and what ends they are intended to subserve, we know that they will be treated with as much scorn by the country as they have been by the Senate itself. Butler and Logan, it seems, have been holding sessions, in the name of the Managers, under the pretext of trying to discover evidence in proof of them. But their trick is as transparent as their failure will be complete; and if they desire to make the whole business of impeachment a shocking farce, we only wish they may submit to the High Court such evidence as they can find.

Senators are no more likely to be moved by what is called the "voice of the people" than by party pressure and personal menaces. The attempt of Mr. Schenck's Congressional Committee to get up great popular demonstrations against the "recusant" Senators has been the most ridiculous failure. The sober sense of the country has pronounced the attempt to be an outrage upon the Senate, the Constitution, and the national honor. There has been no demonstration in any part of the United States worthy of mention. A little squad of politicians in this City got up a pitiful little meeting on Tuesday, and passed a series of rancid resolutions. A set of so-called "Boys in Blue" met in Philadelphia last night, and adopted some madhouse resolutions that were as black as the boys were blue; and a few other petty meetings have been got up here and there, only to show that they were failures. Even the Union League has refrained from expressing itself, and its more intelligent members have restrained those who sought to use it as an engine, against the Senate. The American people have had too much political schooling to rush needlessly into revolutionary frenzy on such an occasion as this. They are in perfect possession of their wits, are utterly opposed to any attempts at dragooning the Senate, and will sustain its course whether the judgment be for conviction or acquittal.

We have been told every day since Tuesday that the majority of the Senate will only permit judgment to-day, in case they are assured of conviction. The adjournment of the Court, which was obtained on the plea of Senator Howard's illness, is alleged to have been merely for the purpose of laboring with doubtful Senators, or inducing enough of them to agree upon some one of the eleven articles. We have had as many reports of the success as we have had of the failure of this scheme, and we have no means of forming an opinion about it.

There have also been reports of postponing the judgment on political grounds, till after the Presidential Convention next week. We should at least hope that Senators will not tolerate any proposition of such a nature as this.

The President's Duty to Execute the Law.

The ground upon which the impeachment of President Johnson was made to rest,—and the sole ground on which his conviction is demanded with such imperative emphasis, is that the President is bound to execute whatever laws Congress may enact,—and that he has no right to decide, for himself or for anybody else, whether they are constitutional or not. Mr. Johnson acted in alleged violation of the Tenure of Office law,—and thus rendered himself liable to impeachment and removal.

The ground was taken by Mr. Evarts, in his defence, and urged with great clearness and force, that a law, not made "in pursuance of the Constitution," is no law at all,—and that there is, therefore, no obligation either on the President to execute it, or on anybody else to obey it. To the plea that it must stand as law until annulled by the Supreme Court, he replied that the Supreme Court could not "annul" any law. All it could do is to ascertain, as a matter of fact, whether it was or was not a law,—by ascertaining whether it was or was not, "in pursuance of the Constitution." If found *not* to be a law, nobody could be punished for having violated it—either before or after that fact had been officially ascertained. And he claimed on behalf of the President, that he not only had the right, but that it was his duty,—one of the responsibilities which belonged to his office and which he could not set aside,—to exercise and act upon his own judgment, until confirmed or corrected, by the proper judicial tribunal, as to the fact whether an act of Congress is or is not a law.

Whether this position be tenable or not,—the *World* publishes a document which proves that high authority can be urged in support of it. It is a letter written by Thomas Jefferson, while President, in regard to a prosecution under a law which he held to be no law at all, because it was unconstitutional. The following is the letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1801.

DEAR SIR: I some days ago received a letter from Messrs. Denniston & Chetham of the most friendly kind, asking the general grounds on which the *nolle prosequi* in Duane's case ought to be presented to the public, which they proposed to do. You are sensible I must avoid committing myself in that channel of justification, and that were I to do it in this case, I might be called on by other printers in other cases where it might be inexpedient to say anything. Yet, to so civil an application, I cannot reconcile myself to the incivility of giving no answer. I have thought, therefore, of laying your friendship under contribution, and asking you to take the trouble of seeing them and of saying to them that the question being in the line of the law, I had desired you to give them the explanation necessary.

My text of explanation would be this: The President is to have the laws executed. He may order an offence then to be prosecuted. If he sees a prosecution put into a train which is not lawful he may order it to be discontinued and put into legal train. I found a prosecution going on against Duane for an offence against the Senate, founded on the Sedition act. *I affirm that act to be no law because in opposition to the Constitution, and I shall treat it as a nullity whenever it comes in the way of my functions.* I therefore directed that prosecution to be discontinued and a new one to be commenced, founded on whatsoever other law might be in existence against the offence. This was done, and the Grand Jury, finding no other law against it, *declined doing anything under the bill.* There appears to me to be no weak part in any of these positions or inferences. There is, however, in the application to you to trouble yourself with the question. For this I owe apology, and build it on your goodness and friendship. Health and happiness *cum cæteris votis.* TH: JEFFERSON.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

This is a very distinct and explicit assertion of the very principle which has been so vehemently denounced throughout the country. We do not intend to argue its soundness—but merely refer to Mr. Jefferson's letter as proving that the doctrine so much reprobated by the Radicals, has the full support of the most radical Republican and Democrat who has ever filled the Executive chair.

MINOR TOPICS.

The report that Senator Wade would vote for the President's conviction and then resign, so as not to be open to the suspicion of voting himself into the Presidency, proves to be false. The Washington correspondence of the Providence *Journal* says that being questioned on the subject, he said "If I had twenty votes, I'd give them all, and as for resigning, I never thought of such a thing; *of course I shan't.*" The report was circulated for the purpose, probably, of reconciling a good many people to impeachment, who don't see the advantage of putting Mr. Johnson out, and another man of very much the same temper in. But Mr. Wade has not thought of waiving any profit that may accrue from his own act.

We must give special commendation to the admirable efforts of such men as Dr. Willard Parker and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., to instruct the young men of our City in the laws and duties of life and business. Last evening Mr. Dodge repeated before the Young Men's Christian Association his lecture upon "New-York Fifty Years Ago"—a discourse calculated to teach the inexperienced a great deal about the means of honorable success in business, and the elements of character and principle that enter into it. Mr. Dodge is one of our wealthiest merchants, has been intimately associated with the great commercial interests of the City, and his experience extends over a long period of time. The interest and value of his lectures can hardly be overrated. The public lectures of the distinguished physician and professor, Dr. Parker, upon the laws of life and health, must have been of incalculable benefit to the crowds of young men who have listened to him. Dr. Parker is as wise, sprightly and instructive on the popular platform as he has long been in the Professor's chair, and he descends as easily to the level of his hearers in the one place as he rises to the heights of science in the other. If more of our eminent and successful citizens would take a similar interest in the welfare of young business men, it would have a profound influence upon the morals and sanity of the metropolis.

The Rev. Dr. Budington made some extraordinary statements on Thursday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Temperance Association. He said he visited Washington on Tuesday last, when the verdict on impeachment was to be given. "Being desirous," said he, "of learning the result, I made my entrance to the Senate Chamber. A gentleman and I were speaking of the condition of *three or four prominent Senators who, for eighteen hours or more, were in such a state of beastly intoxication* that there was no chance of getting them into the Senate Chamber, and a proposition was made toward conveying them in a coach. I said to myself, is it possible that I come from my home to witness such a scene as this? I cannot express the feelings of indignation with which I feel oppressed." This is too important a statement, and comes from too responsible a source, to be overlooked. In the interests of the country, Dr. Budington ought to give the public some more precise and detailed information about the matter.

To vote for the acquittal of Johnson is not by any means equivalent to an indorsement of his course. In this respect a comparison has justly been drawn between the judgment of these Senators and that of the great Marshall, who acquitted Aaron Burr when tried for high treason. All that Judge Marshall said in his charge to the jury in that trial was, that whatever else Aaron Burr had done, it was not clear that he had committed treason. All the non-convicting members of the High Court now say is, that the charges and misdemeanors charged in the articles of impeachment have not been legally proved.

The "Georgia editor," whose remarks concerning the attractiveness of his noble State we have published, takes the unnecessary pains to reassure us upon one point which has always seemed a great bugbear to Southerners, but of which we have no fear. After very sensibly speaking of the material advantages offered by Georgia, he says: "But there's the negro—holding office and perhaps wanting to marry your daughters!" And then he goes on to show how the immigration of whites will reduce the negro to his proper place. This smacks of one of the oldest and weakest of the Southern objections to negro liberation—the possibility of social equality. But the question of numbers has nothing to do with this matter; it is ruled by the principle of the old proverb about "birds of a feather." A thousand negroes might "*want* to marry our daughter," but we should have no disquieting fears on the subject. If negroes and whites ever prove congenial to each other as companions they will associate as such, and no laws but those of nature can either prevent or enforce social equality.

In Stamford, Conn., some Pastors of the Catholic order have been very active in the cause of temperance, and very successful, too. They have induced two hundred men and women to take the pledge, and so diminished the revenues of the whisky shops that five of them were forced to "shut up." Catholic clergymen can do a great deal of good in this way. When Father Matthew began to take part in the temperance movement, he effected, all at once, ten times the amount of good produced by all other advocates put together. The active influence of the Catholic priests in such a way is greatly to be desired, since it would result very beneficially in the midst of our dense city populations that so much need all the reforming care of their teachers and well-wishers.

The London Press are very severe upon the Police authorities for the imbecility they shewed throughout the Fenian Clerkenwell explosion affair, both in regard to properly providing against it, and preventing it, after having had several notable warnings and suspicious circumstances brought to their attention, and the inefficient detective agencies put in operation to bring the perpetrators to justice. Out of the ten men accused only one has been convicted, and he on evidence that would hardly hang him in case of an ordinary murder. It certainly is a very poor exhibit for the Police that has been spoken of as the most efficient in the world. And in a crime of so marked a character, it would seem that extraordinary exertions would have been made. A paragraph going the rounds shows that by that explosion six were killed outright, six died from its effects, five more owed their deaths to it indirectly. One young woman is insane, forty mothers were prematurely confined, twenty of their babes not living, and others being dwarfed and unhealthy. One of the mothers is a maniac, 120 persons were more or less wounded, 15 being permanently injured; $100,000 worth of property was destroyed, and the authorities cannot certainly tell on whom to fix the responsibility for this awful accumulation of suffering and woe.

Some people seem unable to comprehend the true nature of a trial, which is defined as "the examination, in legal form of the facts in issue in a cause pending before a competent tribunal, for the purpose of determining such issue." If the issue is determined beforehand, of course the legal form of trial becomes a simple farce. But the fact that it is to be tried, or tested, is the reason why unprejudiced jurors are sought by the law; and they are called *jurors* because they are *sworn* to do impartial justice. The logic of history lives in the forms of words, and cannot be disregarded. So that when the *Tribune* says, "The freedom of the Senator to vote upon the question (of acquittal or conviction in the Impeachment trial) is no more immaculate or sacred than the freedom of the people to exert their pressure," it says nothing: for the Senator and the people are in very different circumstances. The best way of putting it, is in Senator Fessenden's words: "The people have not heard the evidence as we have heard it. The responsibility is not upon them, but upon us. They have not taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws. I have taken that oath; I cannot render judgment upon their conviction, nor can they transfer to themselves my punishment if I violate my oath." There is the whole thing in a nutshell. The people may exert their pressure, but the Senators have no right to regard it.

FINE ARTS.

The Rat-Catcher and His Dogs.

A very remarkable picture is now on exhibition in the gallery of Mr. Schaus—remarkable for its intrinsic merits and also for the circumstances under which it was produced. It was the work of a man who was without the use of his limbs. His arms and hands and feet were dead, and this exquisite picture, every inch of which is full of the most delicate and refined handling, was executed with a brush held in the artist's mouth! Many members of etching clubs, having the full use of their hands, would rejoice could they approach the spirit, firmness and refinement of this drawing.

The story of the artist, John Carter, of England, is full of interest. A brief memoir of him, prepared by Mr. F. J. Mills, states that he was the son of a common laborer at Coggeshall, England, and, when a boy, acquired in a very imperfect degree the rudiments of reading and writing. He then became a silk weaver by trade, and followed this business up to May, 1836, when he was 21 years old. At this time an accident befell him which changed the whole course of his life. Up to this time he had led a wild and dissolute life, keeping bad company, and losing what little education he had acquired when a boy. One night, at the time above mentioned, Carter and a few dissolute companions went to the seat of Osgood Hanbury, Esq., a well-known London banker, for the purpose of stealing young rooks from the rookery on that estate. While in the very top of a fir-tree, not less than forty feet high, he lost his hold and fell to the ground. He was taken up by his comrades and taken home to his wife in a state of insensibility. The doctors pronounced his case hopeless. He partially recovered, however, when it was discovered that he had sustained an injury to the spine which entirely deprived him of the use of his limbs; nor had he any feeling or power of motion in any part of his body except his head and neck.

The powers of speech, sight and hearing were providentially unimpaired; but otherwise he was a living mind with a dead body. His devoted wife waited on him with the tenderest care to the day of her death, which occurred a little more than four years after the accident. The misfortune that deprived John Carter of the use of his limbs seemed to wake up the dormant faculties of his soul. He became thoughtful, earnest and devout, and eagerly seized upon a plan that promised to give him something to live for. This was learning to draw without hands! About a year after the accident a lady brought him a little book containing an account of a young woman, who, having lost the use of her hands, amused herself by drawing with her mouth. Carter resolved to try the same experiment. He began by copying butterflies and flowers, in water-colors, but soon gave this up for a more effective style of drawing. He used to lie on a couch, capable of being moved about as occasion required. The paper on which he drew was fixed to a desk placed almost perpendicularly before his face, and so near that he could reach it with a brush held in his mouth. His wife or sister would fill the brush with India ink and place it between his teeth, when, by an expert movement of his lips and tongue, he would twirl the brush round until he had thrown off all the superfluous ink and brought the brush to a very fine point. He would then execute the finest and firmest touches by the action of his neck, his work rivaling that of the most skillful draughtsman. Compelled to rest after every stroke, he worked very slowly and with great difficulty. Every touch had to be considered beforehand, because alteration was impossible; and as his health prevented a close application to his art, his works were necessarily produced very slowly. But five of his works are known to be extant—one in possession of Queen Victoria, another belonged to the Queen Dowager of England, one to Mr. Osgood Hanbury, and one to Mr. Richard Meredith White. The fifth is in the possession of Mr. F. J. Mills, and is now on exhibition in Schaus' gallery.

This work, which has found its way to our City, is considered Carter's finest performance. It is full of character and meaning. The drawing of the old rat-catcher is admirable, and so is that of the white dog, to which Landseer, who is certainly an authority in such matters, gives very high praise. The execution of the picture is wonderful. Not a stroke is thrown away. Every line tells, and conduces to the effect of the whole. It must be remembered, that up to the time of his accident John Carter was totally ignorant of art. He had never handled a pencil, never felt an interest in drawing or in pictures. All his knowledge was acquired when his bodily powers were almost dead, and he was reduced to a condition which most people would have considered an expense for total idleness. Such a life is a lesson for all men—a lesson of rebuke to many, of hope and encouragement to all who have fallen into disfavor with fortune. Here was a man who, by sheer force of will, overcame the most complete prostration of physical powers that ever left a man alive, and made himself proficient in one of the most difficult of arts. Who, with such an example before him, has a right to mope and despair?

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The gloomiest writer of the period is probably Mr. Watts Phillips. If his path be not positively over the battle-field, it is so close to it that the groans of the wounded are constantly in our ears. No one writes more earnestly. What is said overcomes the listener like a calamity; what is cheerful comes like a reproach. The "White Cockade," produced at this house on Thursday evening, is from the pen of Mr. Watts Phillips, but it has been modified, and, we try to fancy, improved by Mr. Lester Wallack, whose knowledge of the stage in every relation, literary or practical, is beyond dispute. The play has all the defects and excellencies of Mr. Watts Phillips' hand. The language is excellent—far better than the present dialogue of the stage. It imposes upon the listener from its strength and sonority; imposes upon him to the extent that he expects a plot and a culmination. Neither can be found. There is one good character, and that is all; the rest is very common "filling up." The play is told in the second act. After that it is a mere matter of duration—of an evening's entertainment. The character to which we refer is very well drawn. It is that of a gentleman (*Sir Andrew Silverton*) who assumes a cynical and frivolous manner as a disguise to a deep and determined purpose. This purpose is to involve *Sir William Ashford* in the troubles and treason that surround the Pretender at this particular period. The white cockade is the badge of the Jacobins, and to find this badge, or anything else, is the purpose of *Sir Andrew's* life. He tells you why, and you feel that he is earnest. It is, of course, the old story of a woman. He presents himself therefore as a gentleman of leisure, tastefully indifferent to excitement, and opposed, on indolent grounds, to anything violent. Nevertheless he is a fierce, angry spy, and in this mean state has to make a confidant of *Enoch Flicker*—a man garbed in the inevitable black clothes and heavy, sodden jaw of a villain. He does more; he disguises his person, and commits a burglary for the purpose of stealing papers and is detected in the act. He fights but is compelled to unmask. This is the great scene of the play, for it is his own son that brings him to the extremity; his own son who has married the daughter of the enemy he is pursuing. When this fact is made known to him he is, of course, smitten with remorse. We use the expression because it drops in naturally, but in point of fact, he simply consults his own personal interest. He says, why should I pursue mine enemy when he is already bagged by the family. Thereafter, at all events, he ceases to sneak. But the mischief of once having sneaked remains. *Enoch* has no reason to give up the chase. He also is a Government spy, and has a grudge of his own, which he is willing to wipe out with his blood—and does. To restrain this person and obliterate the confidence he has reposed in him, is for two mortal acts the effort of *Sir Andrew*. Thus it happens that the principal character in acts one and two becomes the secondary character in acts three and four. We lose Mr. Wallack, and have to do with Mr. Stoddart. Instead of a well-defined, and somewhat original character, we must content ourselves with a common dramatic smut—a black conventionality that has been showered on the drama from time immemorial.

A play thus divided against itself cannot stand. We have referred to the language, which is frequently good, and to Mr. Lester Wallack, who, like the *Postillion de Lonjumeau*, handles the reins in the last scene with the certainty of bringing everything together, and even of allowing a couple of acts to slip between his legs. But the avenue is too long for the galop, and exhaustion gets the better of effort.

The feminine principle is very weakly sketched, but very pleasantly understood by the ladies who interpret it. Mrs. Jennings, in an extremely ungrateful part, did well—and it was all that was possible. The other female characters were absolutely magnificent—save that in a species of wildness various Scotch songs were sung, and sung so comically that we suggest their extraction from the play as the only mode of returning to reason.

Mr. J. W. Wallack, of course, sustains the principal character, and, as we have indicated, it is a difficult one. The part ought to be estimated by volumes, not by lines. It is a "Conversations Lexicon" on the subject of doing it and undoing it. To commit such a library to one's mind is something; to understand it is something more. It is not easy for any human creature to bolt so much and bring it back again pleasantly. Mr. Wallack was evidently oppressed by the responsibility. The first flash of the character was splendid. No one suspected that it was Mr. Wallack. Not a hand was raised. People said here is a new actor who seems to be really good. But the pitiless lines pelted down, and he had to declare himself, and *Sir Andrew Silverton* took the part of Mr. J. W. Wallack.

Next to Mr. Wallack came Mr. Stoddart as *Enoch Flicker*. The character is repulsive. *Enoch* is a spy, a hypocrite and a villain. For these reasons, he would in such times try to look like a gentleman. At all events he would *not* dress himself conspicuously, or cringe below the ordinary lapping point of a spaniel. The fact of his doing so would have justified his patron in flinging him from the window on the simple basis of suspicion. In every form of art, we have got past the period when it was necessary to write under a mere sketch, "This is a lion." If a dramatist cannot tell you the character of a man, it is useless for an actor to try to do so; and the stereotyped forms of all art are hateful.

There are many small parts in the piece, and they are generally well sustained. Mr. Ringgold merits warm recognition for a well-considered representation of the character of *Capt. Kilruddock*. Mr. Polk as *Cyril Silverton* was inexplicably tame. It seemed at times as though he did not hear what was being said around him, but came in coldly at stated intervals like the chimes at Trinity Church. Mr. Fisher represented a Highlander of the period—the period, we conclude, when the Highlander was kicked out. His principal effort is to fight an officer, and when worsted at arms to basely tip him into the river, and call upon Heaven to witness that it was a fair fight. After this he acts as a private executioner, and polishes off *Enoch* to the satisfaction of every one. There is only one regret. He ought to be polished off too.

Of the rest it is only necessary to say that all was good. The scenery is more than splendid; it is good, picturesque and appropriate. The dresses are also admirable, and the auxiliaries, such as the fife and drum corps, are on the scale that this—the leading theatre of America—alone undertakes.

The "White Cockade" was received with favor, and will be repeated every evening until further notice.

Proscription for Opinion's Sake.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, May 15.

To start proscription for difference of opinion on the question of impeachment is not only to endanger the success of the party and the principles it advocates, but is a confession of weakness as unadvisable as it is unwarranted.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Civil War in Japan.

The Petition of Nova Scotia Presented to Parliament.

An Address Relative to the Irish Church Presented to the Queen.

JAPAN.

Progress of the Civil War—The Mikado Near Jeddo.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Late and important dispatches have been received from Japan. The civil war was vigorously prosecuted. The Army of the Mikado had arrived at a point near Jeddo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nova Scotia Seeking to Withdraw from the Canadian Union.

LONDON, Friday, May 15—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT presented a petition from the people of Nova Scotia, praying that Parliament repeal the act by which that Province was united to the Dominion of Canada. The petitioners denounce the Canadian Union act as an evil uncalled for and unjust, the result of surprise sprung on the people, and of fraud practised on Parliament.

After the reading of the document the evening of the 26th instant was assigned for debate on the subject.

The Irish Church Question—An Address to the Queen.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

An ecclesiastical deputation waited upon the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday and presented to Her Majesty an address from the hierarchy of the Irish Church, giving their views in regard to the great changes contemplated in the establishment. The Queen replied in vague terms, not committing herself to the policy of either the Church or the Liberal Party on the question.

George Francis Train at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Friday, May 15.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered an address at a public hall in this city last night. The audience was small and the proceedings were undisturbed, the affair attracting little or no attention.

Dr. McCosh not yet Decided to Accept the Presidency of Princeton College.

BELFAST, Friday, May 15.

Rev. Dr. JAMES MCCOSH, of Queens College, who was recently elected President of Princeton College, New-Jersey, has not yet decided whether he will accept the position.

FRANCE.

Debate on Commerce in the Corps Legislatif—Gen. Failley Announces the Possibility of War.

PARIS, Friday, May 15.

In the Corps Legislatif the debate on commerce which commenced early in the week, with a speech from M. THIERS in favor of protection, was continued in yesterday's session by M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, the Minister of Commerce, who made a reply to the argument of M. THIERS. M. DE FORCADE deprecated the reopening of the commercial question and the creation of a crisis in trade when peace and industrial prosperity were sure and undisturbed. He declared that France would not adopt a retrograde policy either on the question of commerce or on any other public question.

Gen. FAILLY, commanding the encampment of Chalons, in an address to the troops, says, war being possible, the labors of the camp must be serious and unremitting.

An ultimatum has been dispatched by the French Government to the Bey of Tunis.

It is rumored that the Count DE SARTIGES, Minister at Rome, will be removed.

CRETE.

The Turks Alleged to have been Defeated.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

A dispatch from Athens contains the following:

The Spakiotean Mountaineers claim that in the recent conflicts with the Turks the latter were defeated and driven to the sea coast.

The Methodist Episcopal Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 15.

The chair was occupied by Bishop SCOTT. The first hour of the morning session was devoted to prayer for the country. At 10:30 o'clock Rev. W. M. PUNSHAW, delegate from the British Wesleyan Church, delivered his official sermon before the Conference and an immense concourse of people, at the close of which the Conference adjourned to meet at 2:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the General Methodist Episcopal Conference met at 2:30 o'clock. The order of business was the presentation of resolutions.

Rev. M. MAHIN, of Indiana, proposed a new form for solemnizing matrimony.

Rev. Mr. WHEELER, of Northern Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the Centennary Committee to appropriate a sufficient sum to establish a German theological professorship at Berea, Ohio.

Rev. A. BRONSON, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution in favor of changing the month and year in which the General Conference shall be held, which was referred.

Bishop SIMPSON laid before the Conference a communication from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, concerning the omission of all recognition of the Supreme Being and of Divine Providence in the Constitution of the United States. Which was referred.

Petitions, with a large number of signers, from Detroit, Cincinnati, Knoxville, Baltimore, Illinois, Wisconsin, the Central German Conference, and from DANIEL DREW, with four thousand signatures, in favor of lay-representation, were presented.

The Conference adjourned until Monday.

Alleged Murderers Indicted in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, May 15.

The Grand Jury on yesterday reported true bills against SILAS and CHARLES JAMES for the murder of a man named CLARK, in this city, in the month of February last. Also true bills against DAVID DORE and JOSEPHINE LAFLAMME for the murder of LOUIS LAFLAMME, a Canadian Frenchman, in the town of Webster, in April last. The trials will take place before a full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, at the Special Term, which commences on Tuesday, June 2.

HENRY DAVIS, of Dudley, who was aged upward of eighty years, fell dead yesterday afternoon while hauling wood.

Delegates En Route to Chicago.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 15.

One hundred and thirty-eight New-England delegates to the Chicago Convention, among whom were fifty editors, passed here to-day *en route* for Chicago. A resolution of thanks to the Erie Railroad and JOHN S. DUNLAP, its agent, for excursion tickets, &c., was passed.

Suicide of a Soldier in Canada—The Northwest Territory.

QUEBEC, Friday, May 15.

Private WILLIAM CRAWLEY, of the Rifle Brigade, committed suicide while on sentry, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head.

Her Majesty's ship *Constance*, Capt. BURGOYNE, from Halifax, arrived here last night. Capt. BURGOYNE will be the senior naval officer of the squadron employed as patrol on the upper lakes this season.

OTTAWA, Friday, May 15.

A dispatch has been received from the Imperial Government in relation to the Northwest Territory. It states that further legislation is necessary before the country can be ceded to Canada, and that this involved either the compensation to the Hudson Bay Company or their consent. Measures will be introduced into the Imperial Parliament by the Colonial Secretary on the question. It is expected the Dominion Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next.

Arrest of a Mail Robber in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, May 15.

C. D. OTIS, charged with robbing the Southern Express Company, at Hampstead, Texas, of $10,000 in gold, was arrested here a day or two ago, and left for New-Orleans last night, in custody of an officer and the Treasurer of the Express Company.

MIKE MCCOOLE will take a benefit at De Bar's Opera House to-morrow night, and leaves for some point near Cincinnati on Monday next.

JOHN BUTLER, a citizen of St. Louis, was either robbed of, or lost, $5,000 on the Pacific Railroad, between here and Kansas City, on Monday night.

Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, United States Consul at Honolulu, is here and will leave for Washington in a few days.

Bishop Lynch to be Archbishop of the Province of Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada, Friday, May 15.

It is stated that the Council of Roman Catholic Bishops, now in session at Quebec, have chosen Bishop LYNCH, of Toronto, to be Archbishop of the Province, subject to the final confirmation by the Pope. It is also announced that Father DOWD, of Montreal, will be appointed coadjutor Bishop of this diocese, in room of Bishop LYNCH.

Firemen Disabled in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 14.

One-tenth of the members of the paid Fire Department of this city have been disabled by accidents at fires during the past week.

Sailed, steamship *Golden Age*, for Panama, with 244 passengers and $1,006,000 treasure, nearly all for New-York.

There is no arrival to-day.

The China mail steamer will be due on Saturday.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, Friday, May 15.

The steamer *Star of the East*, at this port, from Bath, reports that when off Cape Ann, at 2 o'clock this morning, in thick weather, she came in collision with the schooner *Elizabeth*, from Boston, bound to Calais. The schooner sank, but all hands were rescued and brought to this port. The steamer was somewhat damaged in her stern.

Suicide at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, May 15.

JAMES F. COOPER, of Chicopee Falls, and formerly an overseer in the mills of the Chicopee Cotton Manufacturing Company, hung himself this morning. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Texas Revenue Defaulters—Property Condemned.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, May 14.

The Grand Jury has found true bills against the defaulters of the revenue in the warehouses cases.

The property recently recovered and libeled by special agent SLOANAKER has been forfeited, and was to-day condemned for sale by the District Court.

The Charity Appropriation Bill Signed by Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, May 15.

The Governor has signed the General Charity Appropriation bill. The New-York City and County Tax levies, the General Appropriation bill for carrying on the State Government and the New Capitol bill are still in his hands, unsigned.

Two Men Stabbed in Tennessee—One of them Killed.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 15.

Mr. BLANTON stabbed and killed Col. HINDS at Greenville Tuesday, and also fatally wounded Major BYRNE, who keeps the wharf boat at that place. No provocation was given by Col. HINDS, he having merely interfered to stop a fight.

Robbery in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, May 15.

C. J. BRACKENBRUSH, of this city, was garroted on the street last night, and robbed of nearly $1,000.

Suicide of a Prisoner in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 15.

A young man named ORCHARD, in the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, after failing in an attempt to escape, committed suicide by hanging himself.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, May 15.

The new Constitution of Mississippi was signed to-day by the members of the Convention, and twenty thousand copies were ordered to be printed for distribution.

The Cretan Fair in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, May 15.

The net proceeds of the fair in aid of the Cretans, recently held in Boston, amounts to $21,000.

The Freshet at Johnston, Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, May 15.

The rain of Wednesday night caused a heavy freshet in Dry Brook, a stream in Johnston. Sometime about one o'clock Thursday morning, Mr. T. H. HUGHES' storehouse was swept away, as well as the dam near by, and went down with the flood. It contained about 20,000 pounds of cotton and other property belonging to Mr. JAMES WALSH, the lessee, whose loss amounts to $11,000. In the yard was also $3,000 worth of stock belonging to Messrs. A. & W. SPRAGUE, most of which was lost. The cotton mill a short distance below was also carried down, and the dam connected therewith. This was a mill also owned by Mr. HUGHES, whose loss is some $10,000. It was leased by Mr. THOS. PRAY, whose loss is $5,000. All the machinery of the mill was lost.

The dam next below and the three large stone buildings of the Glenville Chemical Works, filled with chemicals and acids, were also swept away. This involves a further loss to Mr. HUGHES of $30,000. The bridge upon the main Providence and Johnston road was also wrecked and made impassable, its abutments being washed away. The current was turned into the road, the damage to which and the expense incident to replacing the bridge will amount to $500. A still further disaster, involving damage to the extent of over a thousand dollars, occurred at the Morgan mill, which is the property of Messrs. A. & W. SPRAGUE. Here the bulkhead and part of the dam were carried away. Water and sand filled the lower part of the building to the depth of from five to six feet, and forced out the windows. The superintendent and three workmen who were hard at work trying to mitigate the disaster as far as possible, came very near losing their lives. Finding that they were unable to remove some planks from the raceway without iron bars they went to procure them, and had hardly left when the boards that had been their previous foothold were borne down with the current.

Suicide of a Young Lady at Schoharie.

From the Albany Journal, May 14.

Miss EMMA ROWE, a young lady of 21 years, daughter of the late MORGAN ROWE, living at Oak Hill, near the village of Schoharie Court-house, committed suicide Monday, 11th inst., under the most painful circumstances. It seems that Miss ROWE was to have been married on the 20th of the present month to ABRAM DIETZ, of that village, and she had been to Albany for the purpose of purchasing her wedding trousseau. DIETZ left for parts unknown, without, as is supposed, giving good or satisfactory reasons for his sudden departure. Miss ROWE, instead of purchasing her wedding attire, proceeded to a store in Albany, where she bought a revolver and the necessary ammunition. Returning home she said she intended the revolver as a present to a friend, thus disarming suspicion. She went to her own home, and soon after a little girl called to see what she (Miss ROWE) had "brought from the city." Mrs. ROWE told her she thought EMMA was lying down on the sofa in the parlor, (meantime Mrs. ROWE had been absent, and consequently did not hear the discharge of the pistol.) The little girl entered the parlor, but soon returned, saying that "EMMA was lying on the sofa asleep with her eyes and mouth open." Mrs. ROWE at once went to the parlor, and upon seeing her daughter supposed she was in a fit, and opening her dress, discovered the clotted blood. Her daughter was dead. The pistol ball was fired directly through the heart and passed through the body, coming out at the shoulder blade and going into the sofa.

THE SING SING MURDER.

A Mysterious Tragedy—The Perpetrator of the Deed Unknown—Two Convicts Suspected—Evidence at the Coroner's Inquest.

From Our Special Reporter.

SING SING, Friday, May 15, 1868.

The murder of CHAS. M. JEFFERDS, a notorious convict in the State Prison at this place, the particulars of which were announced exclusively in the TIMES of this morning, has created great excitement among the inmates of the prison, as well as among the people generally of this community. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the crime, and from the progress made at the Coroner's inquest to-day, it is doubtful whether the guilty party will ever be discovered. Sufficient, however, has come to light to fix a strong suspicion upon two convicts in the prison, both of whom were known to have been near JEFFERDS about the time of the murder, and to have quarreled with him a short time previous. As stated in yesterday's TIMES, JEFFERDS had been in Sing Sing since 1863, under sentence for life, for the murder of Mr. JNO. W. MATTHEWS, he having previously murdered his stepfather, JOHN WALTON, and being in the act of fleeing from the scene of the first murder when he was pursued by Mr. MATTHEWS, who met the same fate at his hands. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hung; but as the law at that time required that a criminal under sentence of death should be imprisoned for one year before the sentence was executed, he was committed to Sing Sing. A change was subsequently made in the law, which left the case of JEFFERDS, and one or two other criminals similarly situated, in such a condition, that it became a question in law whether the sentence of death could be carried out against him at all. At all events, he was not hanged, and recently some astute lawyers had raised the question whether, under the circumstances of the case, even his imprisonment was legal, and steps were taken a few weeks ago to test the question by the issue of a *habeas corpus*, whereby JEFFERDS was taken to White Plains and the matter inquired into. The question was still pending when JEFFERDS yesterday met the fearful death that he had inflicted upon two of his fellow-men, and fell a victim to assassination. The peculiar circumstances of JEFFERDS' case as above narrated, independent of the interest derived from their novelty, are of importance as connected with the possible motive for his murder; for he is known to have had about $100 in his possession when he was taken to White Plains, and as he paid his lawyer but $50 of the money, it is conjectured that he might have had the balance in his possession, and the fact being known to other convicts in the prison, might have instigated the murder. The motive was undoubtedly robbery or revenge, and the evidence thus far elicited leaves a doubt as to which it was.

The appearance of the body as it lies in the Prison Chapel shows it to have been one of the most brutal, butcher-like murders ever perpetrated. There are four cuts on the head, apparently made with an ax or large hatchet, each one of which penetrates the skull deep into the brain, and either of which must inevitably have proved fatal. One is directly over the right eye, and the other three on the top and side of the head, and the least is three inches in length. The murder was committed in broad daylight, a few moments before 12 M., in front of an open window, in plain sight of a hundred prisoners and guards, and although the deceased was seen by several persons only a few minutes before the deed was committed, and the body was discovered in less than half an hour after, still lying in plain sight of a score of persons, yet no one appears to have witnessed anything connected with the act itself. It appears from the testimony of the keeper of what is called the "jobbing yard" that JEFFERDS had been employed for some time past in assisting another convict named RHODES in taking care of the stable where a cow and several horses belonging to the Prison are kept. This stable or barn is at the north end of the jobbing yard, which contains a carpenter shop, a soap-house, a woodshed, and other places where convicts work. The barn is two stories high, the upper part being occupied as a hay loft. JEFFERDS had got the consent of the keeper of the yard to stay away from mess at 12 o'clock noon for three days, owing to an eruption on his face, and had been in the habit for some time, after cleaning out the stable in the morning, to go up to the hay loft and lie down on a bale of hay and read. The hay on which he reclined was directly in front of a large open window in plain sight of the guard-house and of the whole yard. He was doubtless thus engaged when struck, as when found he was lying in his usual position, with a copy of "Guy Mannering" by his side. Adjoining the barn was a shed in which two convicts named THOMAS BURNS (called by the nick name of "Brickley" or "Brick") and GEORGE WHITTINGTON had been employed several days in splitting wood with small short handled axes. With these preliminary facts, the reader will be able to understand more clearly the testimony given to-day at the

CORONER'S INQUEST,

which was held in the keeper's room of the prison by Coroner THOS. SMITH, of Hastings, commencing at 2 P. M. The following gentlemen composed the jury: CHAS. W. JOHNSON, foreman; JOHN COTTER, PETER DAVIS, J. T. COX, JNO. DALY and J. F. BROWN. Mrs. JEFFERDS, the mother of the deceased, was present, together with her surviving son, a young man of 22.

The first witness called was JOHN R. RHODES, the convict who had charge of the stable, and the first one who saw the body after the murder. He testified that he was away from the barn most of the time between eleven and twelve o'clock, but came down to the stable soon after twelve; the prisoners in the jobbing yard had all just gone to mess, but as he did not feel well he did not join them; on going to the stable door he saw a pool of blood on the floor, and thought at first that sombody had been bleeding a horse; presently he heard a groan overhead, and looking up he saw that the blood came through the crack of the floor from the hay-loft; he went to the door that leads to the loft and on opening it he found a little dog called *Topsey* that belonged to the prisoner, and had been in the habit of following Jefferds about, appearing very fond of him; the moment the door was opened the dog ran back up stairs and witness followed; on reaching the landing the dog ran directly to where Jefferds lay and jumped upon the body; witness saw at a glance that a terrible murder had been committed, and immediately ran out of the barn and informed Mr. Forest, the agent; witness further testified that one of the woodsplitters whom he called "Dick," or "Brick," (witness is hard of hearing) had a quarrel with Jefferds the day before, and that a quarrel had been brewing between them for some time; last Fall he (witness) lost some molasses, and Jefferds told him that "Brick" stole it; whenever "Brick" would go into the barn Jefferds would run him out with a pitchfork; Jefferds had accused "Brick" of a beastly crime committed at the barn, and "Brick" had heard of it and the prisoners used to run him about it. Witness said he could identify both "Brick" and the other man who split wood with him, though he did not know his name.

Burns and Whittington were then sent for by the Coroner, and witness identified Burns as the one they called "Brick," and Whittington as his companion.

WHITTINGTON being questioned by the Coroner, said he had been in Sing Sing six months the 11th inst.; was sent there from New-York for an attempt at burglary. He denied any knowledge of the murder, said he had had no quarrel with JEFFERDS, had not been in the barn that day, and had not seen any one else go in; that he had no motive to commit such a crime, and was not capable of doing it. He finally got angry, and said he held any one in the utmost contempt who accused him of such a thing. On being told that he was not sent for to talk that way, he subsided.

BURNS replied, in answer to questions, that he had been in Sing Sing nine months, sent from New-York for burglary, and had four years more to serve. He denied that he had had any quarrel with JEFFERDS, and said that JEFFERDS driving him out of the barn with a pitchfork was only "fooling" and skylarking. He denied that either he or WHITTINGTON went into the barn that day, and said they were forbidden by the keeper to go in there.

Both of these men are exceedingly vicious-looking convicts, and BURNS especially, who is a tall, powerful fellow, apparently about 18 years of age, looks as if he were capable of any crime.

ALEXANDER WILSON, the next witness, who appeared to be a very intelligent and well-bred convict, testified that on the day of the murder he was in the guard-house where he is employed as cook, and between eleven and twelve o'clock was sitting in the window of the guard-house looking toward the barn when he saw MUTINGTON go into the barn, and a few moments after BURNS followed him; BURNS was only in the barn a very short time when he saw him come out again; witness remarked to Mr. Young the guard that "they could get it if they went in where Jefferds was," alluding to the fact that he had seen Jefferds drive them out before with a pitchfork; witness had often seen Jefferds lying on the bale of hay in front of the window reading, and saw him thus employed on the day of the murder.

Jos. S. Young, the person above alluded to, corroborated the fact that Wilson said something to him about some men going into the barn, though he could not swear what it was as he paid little attention to it.

John Downey, a convict employed in the soap-house, a few rods from the barn, testified that about ten A. M. yesterday (the day of the murder) Jefferds came into the soap-house, under some apparent excitement, and told the men there that he had caught "Brick," the day before, crouching in the hayloft, and when he saw him he colored up and looked frightened, as if he had been caught in some scrape; "oh! the coward," said Jefferds, "he seems to be up to some mischief;" he stooped down on the floor and showed the men how "Brick" acted when he caught him in the loft.

Ishmael Freeman, a colored convict, also employed in the soap-house, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness; Jefferds said that "Brick" acted as though he wanted to steal something; that he acted cowardly and had done so several times.

James H. Lighthall, keeper of the "jobbing yard," testified that on the day of the murder the bell rang at a quarter before twelve M. for the convicts to prepare for mess; that they all fell into line in front of his door at the usual time, and marched to the mess-room at four minutes past twelve; he noticed Whittington and Burns among the rest, and saw nothing unusual in their conduct either in going to mess or during dinner; about fifty men are employed in the jobbing shop; all of them went to mess except Jefferds, Freeman and Erastus Moore, who were excused.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant. At 5 P. M. the Coroner adjourned the further examination of the case till 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

At the request of Mrs. Jefferds, the Coroner gave her a permit to take the body of her son to New-York as the jury had already examined it, and the medical men expressed no wish to make a further examination.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday a trotting match for $500 a side—mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Mr. RODEN'S b. g. *Billy Bird*, and ALEX. PATERSON'S b. m. *Jenny Barker*, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The betting was twenty to twelve on PATERSON'S mare before the start. In the first heat *Billy Bird* broke badly at the lower turn, allowing the mare to pass him and take a commanding lead, which she maintained throughout, winning the heat in 2:41. The odds now became twenty to six on *Jenny Barker*, who, as before, passed RODEN'S horse at the lower turn, where he broke again, and it was some time before he could be got down. Trotting steadily he gained gradually on the mare as they came up the home stretch, but could never quite reach her, and was beaten by half a length in 2:37¼. In the third heat RODEN'S horse scored rank and unsteady, and after the word was given he broke repeatedly, and PATERSON'S mare won easily by four lengths in 2:40.

There were two other minor trots on the same course, in which P. MANEE'S *Little Rut* won a sweepstakes over two opponents, and J. BLOOM'S b. m. beat J. MCCANN'S *Mountain Rut* in a match of mile heats in harness.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., MAY 15—Match $5,000; mile heats, best three in five in harness:

A. Paterson's b. m. Jenny Barker..........1 1 1
M. Roden's b. g. Billy Bird..........2 2 2
Time—2:41, 2:37¼, 2:40.

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."
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Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."

For LADIES in the NURSERY it is invaluable.
For GENTLEMEN after SHAVING it has no equal.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."
"PAPHIAN LOTION."

the only reliable remedy for blemishes of the SKIN. By applying the "PAPHIAN LOTION" copiously several times a day, and letting it remain on, it will effectually cure all ERUPTIONS, TETTERS, RINGWORMS, BURNS, ERYSIPELAS, &c. It is superior as a refreshing wash during TRAVELING or exposure to the SUN, DUST or WINDS.

The "PAPHIAN LOTION" is not a metallic "WHITE-WASH" liquid, but is guaranteed as a vegetable production. It tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin.

Price $1 25 per bottle. Upon receipt of the price we will forward by express, securely packed,

"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."
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"PAPHIAN SOAP."
"PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN, and possesses the same properties as the lotion. Price 25 cents per cake.

It is AN EXCELLENT DENTIFRICE, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white.

Sold by all druggists, and by
Advt. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

One Ounce of Gold

Will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE." This Coffee is roasted, ground and sealed "*hermetically*," under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "Aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent. stronger than other pure "Coffee." One can in every twenty contains a ONE DOLLAR GREENBACK. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

See WHEELER & WILSON'S Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Self-Lighting Gas-Burner.

One of the most ingenious, simple, useful and economical inventions of the day.
P. S. SANDERSON, Agent, 661 Broadway, op. Bond-st.

The Ne Plus Ultra of Dentistry.—We have just seen a set of teeth formed by a combination of rubber and a thin plate of platina, which possesses all the requisites of cleanliness, comfort, convenience, lightness, strength and durability, in the greatest degree, and persuades us to call the invention the Ultima Thule of Dentistry. From the rubber being adjustable to every variation of the mouth, and enabling the teeth to be fitted accurately, comfort is assured, and the secretion of food in cracks, with consequent fetid odor, is entirely obviated. Platina being far stronger than gold, a thinner plate can be used, making the set extremely light: and the metal being incorrodible, the combination is unequaled in cleanliness. The set is held perfectly firm in the mouth by atmospheric pressure, applied according to a new method. The celebrated Dentist, Dr. HOYT, of No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st., is the patentee and sole manufacturer of this important invention.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Keep the Head Cool and the Hair Healthy.—Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It restores gray hair to its original color, and stops its falling out. Recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists. See Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair, sent free by mail. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty.—Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND DEVELOPER positively improves the bust healthfully and scientifically, and pronounced by physicians the greatest reform of the age. 907 Broadway. Request circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Surbrug's Peculiar Smoking Tobacco. The best article in the market. Try it.
SURBRUG & CO., No. 151 Fulton-st., Nos. 189, 840, 1,145 Broadway, 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 54 Wall-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.—Spring Fashion Hats for gentlemen, ladies and children. Prices greatly reduced.

Miller & Co. No. 3 Union-square, where ladies can obtain all styles of boots and shoes.
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding cards and note-paper, most elegant in the City. Established 1840.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

Terhune & Brett, No. 29 Barclay-st. WINDOW SHADES AND VENITIAN BLINDS.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot Removed to No. 2½ Murray-st., near Broadway.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 65 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—PETERS.—On Thursday, May 14, in Brooklyn, at the residence of Mr. L. B. Wing, by Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, CHARLES N. BARNARD, of Boston, to Miss LAVINIA E. PETERS, of New-York. No cards.

HEGEMAN—HALL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Clark, assisted by Rev. Dr. Coit, ADRIAN HEGEMAN, Jr., of Brooklyn, to HATTIE D., daughter of Henry Hall, Esq.

JOHNSTON—CONACHER.—On Wednesday, May 13, in the West 25th-st. M. P. Church, by Rev. James Thompson, ALEX. JOHNSTON to EMMA A., daughter of John Conacher.

MACFADDEN—BAGOT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Williams, J. C. MACFADDEN, of New-York, to CLARA, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Bagot.

TURNER—CUNNINGHAM.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Thos. Crowther, of Southfield, Mass., WILLIAM J. TURNER to MARY E., eldest daughter of William J. Cunningham, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In New-York City, on Thursday, May 14, CLARISSA M., wife of Rev. James Anderson, of Manchester, Vt., aged 68 years.

BINGHAM.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, April 23, JAMES W. BINGHAM, formerly of this City.

BLAKE.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Thursday, May 14, after a short illness, ANSON BLAKE, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his sons-in-law, Wm. B. Jackson, Edward Martindale, Daniel E. Moran and John H. Clark, are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 3½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 16th inst., without further invitation.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 14, after a long and painful illness, NANCY A., wife of F. P. Bunker, and daughter of the late Ephraim Blank, aged 43 years and 9 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 194 President-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., Albany and Sag Harbor, L. I., papers please copy.

CODDINGTON.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, May 13, SMITH CODDINGTON, in the 55th year of his age, son of James Coddington, of this City.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COWDREY.—On Friday, May 15, ADELAIDE ANTOINETTE, only child of De Witt C. and Mary D. Cowdrey, aged 8 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Lorenzo Randall, Esq., No. 3 Sylvan-place, between 120th and 121st sts., Harlem, on Sunday, at 1½ P. M. The remains will be taken to West Farms for interment.

EDDY.—On Thursday, May 14, at Morristown, N. J., of brain fever, SAMUEL H., eldest son of Emeline A. and Samuel Eddy.

Funeral from the M. E. Church, Morristown, on Saturday, May 16, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot for the 9:30 A. M. train from New-York.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, May 14, ELIZABETH B., wife of Lorrain Freeman, and daughter of the late Edward Mundy.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Woodbridge, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock.

GALPIN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 14, after a short and painful illness, JOHN GALPIN, aged 55 years, 5 months and 3 days, born in Bethlehem, Conn., but a resident for 30 years of New-Orleans.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 17, at 2 P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. The friends of the family and the Masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Orleans and Cleveland papers please copy.

HOLCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 15, after a long and painful illness, STATTIRA C., wife of C. M. Holcomb, aged 44 years.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 8 Bedford-av. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Ringoes, N. J., for interment.

HARVEY.—On Wednesday evening, May 13, at her residence, in Bridge-st., Brooklyn, CATHERINE HARVEY, relict of the late Charles Harvey.

The friends of the family and those of Edward Harvey are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st.

NASH.—On Wednesday, May 13, of congestion, ELIZABETH, widow of James Nash, of this City, in her 70th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 209 2d-av., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

PALFREY.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, May 7, GERTRUDE E., wife of George Palfrey, and daughter of the late Dr. M. Wendell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 15, WM. H. PECK, aged 59 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 82 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st.

PURVIANCE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 14, WILLIAM Y. PURVIANCE, formerly of Baltimore, in the 90th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Warren Hastings, No. 44 West 12th-st., this day, (Saturday,) May 16, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

STIKEMAN.—At Mariner's Harbor, S. I., on Thursday morning, May 14, after a short but severe illness, CHARLES STIKEMAN, aged 18 years, 10 months and 25 days, fourth son of James and Mary Ann Stikeman.

The funeral services will be held at the Mariner's Harbor, M. E. Church, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCRYMSER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 14, ROBERT L. SCRYMSER, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Lafayette-av.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, May 13, at the residence of his father, Stephen Smith, Esq., Norwalk, Conn., J. KEMPER SMITH, aged 30 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

TEN BROECK.—On Wednesday morning, suddenly, N. EDWIN TEN BROECK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, May 16, at 3 P. M.

TROST.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, LUCY HOWE, wife of Herman Trost, and daughter of the late Thomas Tileston, of Boston.

Funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 91 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAN DUSER.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 15, JOHN VAN DUSER, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Franklin and Park avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WATKINS.—At his residence, in Schenectady, on Friday, May 8, JOHN DE LANCEY WATKINS, in the 42d year of his age.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE No. 31, I. O. O. F.—The members of Olive Branch Lodge are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late sister, LETITIA E. FREY, wife of P. G. John Frey, from her late residence, Bellevue Hospital, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of S. S. DAY, JR., N. G.
ALONZO BRYMER, R. Sec.

WESTERVELT.—On Friday, May 15, HENRY, infant son of Richard H. and Mary Westervelt, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Brinkerhoff-st., South Bergen, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WHITE.—At Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, ANN, relict of the late Nathan White.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother, John B. Frost, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

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The cough is very troublesome after the disease is firmly established, but not so at first. There is always shortness of breath, and the chest feels tight and constricted when the patient attempts to cough.

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The symptoms, commencing with the inception of the disease, are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being short-breathed when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals and on slight exertion. By some this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even the region of the stomach. After a time difficulty of breathing comes on, and continues for several days, the patient complaining of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough, and the expectoration of a tough, jelly-like substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere rasping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring if they have a cough, they will, almost without exception, answer "no," and yet during your conversation they will perhaps hack, and raise a little jelly-like mucus, of a bluish-white color, half-a-dozen times. At intervals the cough is more severe, and comes on in paroxysms—when it is fashionable to regard it as nervous. If the stomach be affected, or the liver deranged in its action, the cough is too commonly attributed to the state of these organs, and the lungs entirely overlooked and neglected.

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II—Too True—A Story of To-day. Chap. X.
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H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and to issue sinking fund bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented you at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.
Per order of the Board.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE. President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.
R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th instant, and re-opened on the 1st day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868,- -	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES. - - -	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENT IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

$100 REWARD—LOST.
200 Shares Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company.
Certificate No. 666, } 100 shares each.
Certificate No. 671, }
In name of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.
Transfer has been stopped. The finder is requested to return the above to the subscriber.
WM. H. DUFF,
MAY 13, 1868. No. 15 Wall st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER, } Trustees.
F. HAVEN, }
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage, executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto —Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW, O. DE F. GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to
WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of May inst.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, and will close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers in the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 City Exchange, Boston, Mass., at 12 o'clock noon May 20, inst., to see if said Company will accept an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, and approved April 29, 1868, entitled "An act concerning the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company."
BOSTON, May 13, 1868. H. M. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	113⅞	114	5-20 Coupon, '67...	109⅛	109⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	113⅞	114	10-40 Registered.	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106½	106⅞	10-40 Coupon.....	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	106⅞	109	Gold	139⅞	140
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107	107¼	June 7.30........	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	July 7.30........	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 C.'65, JanJuly	109⅜	109⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, May 15, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 38 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for Twenty-six Governors of "The Society of the New-York Hospital." will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 19th of May.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY. Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.

Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD THREAD.
A full line of Nos. 50, 60, and 70, expressly adapted for fine work on sewing machines, requiring the
BEST AND STRONGEST SIX-CORD,
will be found in our stock.
E. A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY.

E. F. MANY & CO.,
Nos. 14 & 16 FOURTH-AV.,
a few doors below Cooper Institute,
having made extensive additions to their store, are now opening a large assortment in new patterns of
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE PLIES,
INGRAINS,
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
also Hair, Husk, Moss, and Excelsior Mattresses, Feathers, Bolsters, Pillows, &c.
Gilt and Walnut Cornices, Window Shades, Hollands, &c.

LADIES
Visiting the City will find all the
SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES
at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th-sts.

MAISON DE DENTELLES,
No. 9 West 23d-st., FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

KID GLOVES—GREAT REDUCTION.—WE have reduced the price of the best quality 20 cents; seconds, 25 cents. Ladies' and Misses' dog-skin, doeskin, silk and thread, in great variety; Hosiery and underwear; Misses' kids, all sizes, $1; Sweeds, 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

A DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSE DEsirous of extending its business, will pay a commission to parties bringing customers, not only on the first sale, but on all sales during the year. Address Box No. 751 Post Office.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' HATS this day, at bargains, to reduce stock. Dress Bonnets at $8 and $10, worth $20. Save this.
L. BINNS', Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING STOCK,
AND
STORE TO LET,
IN
WASHINGTON CITY.

A very desirable opportunity for an active, energetic party, with sufficient capital to continue and increase a large, successful and long established trade among the most desirable and reliable customers in Washington.

Terms of sale will be liberal to a satisfactory purchaser.

Address by letter,
Post Office Box No. 463,
Washington City,
Or JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway,
New-York City.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL of from $10,000 to $20,000, in the business of manufacturing the finest known brands of wines and champagnes. The vineyards are stocked with the best wine-making grapes, and will produce from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons of wine.

For particulars address, with real name, A. S., Post-office Drawer No. 96, Rochester, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—MY BROOKLYN BUSINESS requiring more attention, I will sell my New-York Office, with its thirty years' business, for its actual value, as computed by applicants or referee.
J. H. TOBITT, No. 350 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000.—PARTNER IN A GOOD PAYING business in Newark wanted, where the money invested will be secured for one year. Apply to BRITTAN & CO., No. 251 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK from river, west side, below Bank-st. Old established and doing a good business. Particulars of
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE RESTAURANT, CHEAP. Full particulars with W. W. LAWS, No. 113 Pearl-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL IKELHEIMER and JOEL ADLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES G. DUNCAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Pond & Duncan, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Brusle & Silliman, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 15, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEON D. WALTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leon D. Walter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 8th day of May 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ADOLPHE L. SANGER,
my9-law3wSa* Solicitor for Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS KALLMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Kallman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1868.
my9-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELLIS JOSEPH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ellis Joseph, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868.
my2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD N. WYANT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leonard N. Wyant, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868.
my2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HAWKS, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William E. Hawks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated, New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1868.
my2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW A. BROWN, HORATIO S. BROWN and WILLIAM I. BROWN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew A. Brown, Horatio S. Brown and William I. Brown, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my2-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD DAVIDSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leopold Davidson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868.
my2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT C. DAVIDGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert C. Davidge, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868.
my2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL W. BAILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel W. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868.
my2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN BOUTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin Bouton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the first day of May, 1868.
my2-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of PIERRE C. KANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, May 4, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
EDWARD B. MERRILL, Attorney for Petitioner.
my9-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CHARLOTTE KIRK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charlotte Kirk, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my16-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William A. Hayward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of April, 1868. JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
my2-law3wSa* No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM ULLNER, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate JAMES GORDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARK HOYT, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 16, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS McSPEDON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas McSpedon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1868.
my16-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HIGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Higgins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of May, 1868.
my9-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASSIUS P. PECK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cassius P. Peck, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1868.
my9-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ISRAEL ULLMAN and JACOB BLUMENTHAL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Israel Ullman and Jacob Blumenthal in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of June, A. D. 1868, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1868.
my9-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,098.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. ORCUTT, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Orcutt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 4th day of April, A. D., 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my9-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WALKER P. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Walker P. Jones: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walker P. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court.
FRANCIS C. NYE, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 229 Broadway, New-York. my2-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of The New-York Mail Steamship Company, a corporation which was on the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the seventh day of May, A. D. 1868.
ROBERT J. HUBBARD,
ANDREW J. HENNION,
my9-law3wSa* No. 23 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL W. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Emanuel W. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my9-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,234.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EPHRAIM MORRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ephraim Morris, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my9-law3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BUSSING, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Bussing, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, May 8, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my9-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO ZIMMERMAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Leo Zimmerman, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my2-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. QUINAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry J. Quinan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my2-law3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of HARRY CONRAD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Harry Conrad, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868. JAMES MORGAN HART, Assignee,
my2-law3wS* No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GANS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Gans, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my9-law3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LEVI CHAPMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levi Chapman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868. LUCIUS R. FINCH, Assignee,
my2-law3wSa* No. 129 Broad-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of FRANK BILLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Bills, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.
my16-law3wSa* JAMES F. BILLS, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARQUIS D. L. SHARKEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marquis D. L. Sharkey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
KING & LATHROP, Attorneys for Bankrupt, No. 38 Wall-st. my16-law3wSa*

NO. 352.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DIStrict Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Goldsmith, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt on his own petition, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighth (8) day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And notice is further hereby given that the second and the third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by said act of March 2, 1867, shall be had before the said Register upon the said 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, at the same hour and place above-mentioned.
Dated at the City of New-York, 12th day of May A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk,
S. C. MOUNT, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City. my16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, a bankrupt Corporation.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of said bankrupt Corporation and all other persons interested.—You are hereby notified that upon filing the petition of Francis Skiddy, assignee of the above named bankrupt Corporation for leave to compound certain debts in favor of said Corporation against Beaupre & Kelly, H. K. Thurber & Co. and Meeker & Barker, the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, has ordered that the same be referred to Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, the Register in charge of the proceedings herein, and that notice be given to all creditors and other persons interested, in regard to the subject matter of said petition, of the taking of the testimony of the said assignee, and such other testimony as the said Register shall seem proper. You are hereby notified and required to attend before the said Register, Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, and show cause, if any you have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing the compounding of said debts.
Dated New-York, May 13th, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Wood, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1868.
my16-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING.—Assignee's notice of sale. The undersigned Assignee of the estate and effects of the bankrupts above named hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction room of Gordon & Dunlap, Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupts, viz.: 5,000 gross pearl buttons, 2,000 gross agate buttons, shank and plain; 1,000 gross tailoring buttons, 1,000 gross dress buttons, jets and fancy; 20,000 gross black and white pants buttons, 10,000 dozen stay bindings, 250 dozen, buck gloves. Also, bindings, trimmings, linen thread, hooks and eyes, dressing and back combs, stationery and letter paper, braids, hair nets, spool cotton, hoop skirts, hosiery and gloves, calf wallets. Also, fancy articles in great variety. Together with stoves, counters, store fixtures, &c.
CHARLES G. JUDSON, Assignee.

NO. 1,047.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHern District of New-York.—This is to give notice that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY KOONS, of Buffalo, in the County of Erie and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at room No. 5 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, New-York, before Joseph L. Fairchild, Register, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
LEVI H. WILLIAMS,
Deputy Marshal and Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —For the matter of HARRIS HOYT and FRANCIS BOUCHER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Harris Hoyt and Francis Boucher, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition in the District Court in said district.
Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my16-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY H. GREFE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Grefe, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated New-York, 14th May, 1868.
THOMAS SLATER, Assignee,
my16-law3wSa* No. 306 Washington-st., New-York.

NO. 828.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WALTER N. WOOD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walter N. Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my16-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,289.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MURPHY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Murphy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
GERSHOM A. SEIXAS, Solicitor for Petitioner, No. 191 Broadway. ma16-law3wSa

NO. 996.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. GOSSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Gosson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868. ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
my2-law3wSa* No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF A very extensive stock of
WINES, LIQUORS, PRESERVED FRUITS, &c., &c.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
(OFFICE NO. 80 NASSAU-ST.,)
will sell on SATURDAY, May 16, 1868, at 10 o'clock, about 3,000 gallons of imported sherry, Madeira, port, and other wines.

Also, over 100 dozen pure California wine, 30 cases champagne, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch whiskys, cigars, and a large quantity of preserved fruit, jellies, &c.—goods saved from the late fire at the "Italian Warehouse," No. 39 Union-square.

The above stock will be sold by "sample" at the store No. 77 University-place, corner 14th-st., and the original packages can be seen at the warehouse as above.
The terms of sale will be cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 1ST-ST.—By order of the Supreme Court in partition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:

1ST-ST.—Six houses and lots situated on the north side of 1st-st., commencing 84 feet 4 inches easterly from the 2d-av., being together 127 feet in width in front on 1st-st.; 131 feet 8 inches in the rear; 66 feet 6 inches in depth on the westerly, and 40 feet 10 inches on the easterly side; five of the houses are brick fronts and one brick. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st. S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT NO. 101 LIBERTY-ST., at 10½ o'clock, a large and varied assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, chandeliers, clocks, vases, china, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Also, sundry lots of furniture to pay storage.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— This day, SATURDAY, May 16, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
2,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
2,000 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *Starlight*, from Palermo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said
MONTANA MILL,
with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated APRIL 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at the same hour and place.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated MAY 15, 1868.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.
By order of directors. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
(By order of Francis Skiddy, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.)

The eight-story brick building, No. 380 South-st., known as the "Place Sugar Refinery," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a Sugar Refinery, in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar per week. Also, dock privileges and store-house on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the Refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of Bone Black, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.; ART GALLERY NO. 82 5TH-AV.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS ROOM AT OUR ART BUILDING, NO. 82 5TH-AV.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the Gallery No. 82 5th-av., a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel and reps, easy chairs, lounges, reception chairs, carved rosewood etageres, centre table, mixed Canterbury inlaid tulips and ormolu console tables, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano, &c.
DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Extension dining tables, chairs, buffets, brocatel and satin curtains, rosewood and walnut bedroom suites, with the bedding; velvet, Brussels and Aubison carpets, &c.
ALSO, A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, May 18, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black-walnut suites, in reps and haircloth; oak and black-walnut chamber suites, extension tables, oak and black-walnut marble top centre tables and sideboards, hair and straw mattresses, sofas, lounges, mirrors, oak and black-walnut desks, &c. Also, three grand rosewood pianos.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 16 and 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE removed from the private residence of a gentleman for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood parlor suites, eteageres, marble-top centre tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood wardrobes, toilet tables, chairs, rockers, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, window shades, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stands and chairs, a complete carved black walnut dining room suite, elegant gilt and decorated china dinner set, superior plate, of the manufacture of Dixon, of Sheffield, and Christofle, of Paris, cut and engraved glassware, &c.
ALSO.
A number of fine oil paintings.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Rosewood Steinway Grand Piano, 7-octaves,
Rosewood 6-octave piano,
Mahogany 6-octave piano.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 16th May, 1868, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS,
embracing the works of
Wm. Hart, W. M. Oddie
Wydeveld, J. G. Brown,
J. F. Cropsey, Wm. Brown,
Geo. Inness, Mario,
Blakelock, Ream,
Otto Sommers, Sully,
and others.
Also, by order of the executors of Wm. E. Burton, deceased, fine collection of ANCIENT PICTURES by celebrated masters. They are now on exhibition free, as above till sale, and two evenings previous.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE of $615,000 5-20s, 6s and 10-40 BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on MONDAY, May 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of H. R. Hulburd, Esq., Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department:
$615,000 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 6s and 10-40s of 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1881.
These Bonds are to be sold for the redemption of the circulating notes of various National Banks failed and now in the hands of receivers.
TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale, and balance on the following day, before 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, 694 and 696 BROADWAY, cor. 4th-st. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 19, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and following days, at the same hour, until all is sold, large sale of AMERICAN and ENGLISH BOOKS, embracing a great variety of choice standard works in all branches of literature, in fine and substantial bindings, and a large collection of miscellaneous publications, including illustrated books, embellished juveniles, photograph albums; all new and perfect stock; also stationery, &c., &c. Catalogues are ready.

PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON OF THE stock of GUNS, SHOT, SHELL and ORDNANCE STORES belonging to the Blakely Ordnance Company, limited, in liquidation.—Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SON & CO. are instructed by the official liquidator to sell by auction, on the premises on the River Thames, East Greenwich, on TUESDAY, June 16, and following days, at 1 o'clock each day, the manufactured and partly manufactured stock of guns, shot, shell and ordnance stores, by Krupp, Whitworth, John Brown & Co., Frith & Co., Fawcett, Lowmoor Iron Company, and other eminent manufacturers, including one 15-inch gun, one 13-inch, three 11-inch guns; spherical steel and iron shot for ditto; one 10½-inch wrought-iron gun, four 9-inch steel guns, six 9-inch rifled Lowmoor guns; spherical steel and iron shot for ditto; two 8.6-inch steel guns and shell, one 8-inch Krupp's steel gun, and one 8-inch cast-iron gun with steel hoops; one 7-inch Krupp's steel breech-loading gun, exhibited at the International Exhibition, 1862; two 7-inch wrought iron guns, four 6.4-inch cast-iron rifled guns and shell, French pattern; eight French cast-iron guns, 32-pounders; sixteen cast iron congreve guns, five 30, 36 and 40 pounder guns, six steel 18-pounder guns and shell, seventeen steel and iron guns, from 6 to 12 pounders; one brass gun with yacht carriage, four steel mountain guns, twelve rifled boat guns, with ammunition; four 6-pounder iron guns on mule carriages; one 1-pounder rifled gun with Whitworth's field carriage and limber; field carriages and limbers; broadside and mountain carriages, 300 tons shot and shell, 50,000 percussion fuses, a large quantity of ammunition, 350 tons partly manufactured guns and hoops, and an extensive assortment of stores of various descriptions. May be viewed the week preceding the sale, or previously, by orders to be had of the auctioneers. Catalogues may be had of W. H. Holyland, Esq., Official Liquidator, No. 13 Gresham-st., E. C.; of Messrs. Lewis, Munns, Nunn & Longden, Solicitors, No. 3 Old Jewery, E. C.; of Messrs. Vallance & Vallance, Solicitors, No. 20 Essex-st., Strand, W. C., and of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Son & Co., No. 11 Billiter-square, London, E. C.

AT AUCTION.—TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Pound, 80th-st., a bay mare, 16 hands high, with star on forehead, on May 18; three goats, May 20, 3 o'clock P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
No. 516 Broadway, New-York.
Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Bookkeeping.
Circulars on application. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL THAT HAS been several years established is offered to a party who would purchase furniture, amounting to $1,500, and give security for the rent from July 1; a capable person will find this an opportunity seldom offered. Address M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN THE care and education of children will take two to board and educate; can refer to former scholars; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. L., No. 242 East 59th-st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st. At home Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER GRADUate of a leading college and having the degree of A. M., wishes an engagement for next Fall; is now connected with a first-class institution; is competent in the classics, mathematics and usual English branches; best of references. Address J., Box 137, Burlington, N. J.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD TEN YEARS' EXperience in teaching, desires a situation as governess or traveling companion. Address H. B., No. 311 East 20th-st.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED VICTORIA, built by Wood Bros.; in good order; price, $300. Apply to THOS. NORRIS, No. 118 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BAY CARRIAGE horses, one barouche and one clarence. Can be seen at the stable No. 15 East 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 16, at noon. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEO. MACKANZIE, Agent.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

CALEDONIA	MACDONALD	SATURDAY, May 16
BRITANNIA	LAIRD	SATURDAY, May 23
HIBERNIA	MUNRO	SATURDAY, May 30

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, COLORADO,
NEVADA, IDAHO, } Building.

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, June 10
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, June 24

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, May 23
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, May 30
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, June 6

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 23.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin....$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin....36 } Gold.
Steerage Passage....$25.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 17
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 24

Chief cabin passage....$130
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the values expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	May 21
MALTA	May 28

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN will leave SATURDAY, May 16, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Capt. THOMPSON, sails from Pier No. 47 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30 currency. Apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.
VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.

The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places on the St. John's River, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, June 4

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and also Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed to all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. T. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

EIGHTY CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, 1½ CENTS PER POUND.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sails on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at noon. Her freight reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of 20th inst. For particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	May 23.
CORTES	WHITMAN	May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	June 6.
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	June 13.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOTELS.

MOUNT MANSFIELD HOTEL, STOWE, VT.

This elegant hotel, with ample accommodations for 400 guests, is now open for their reception. It is completely furnished throughout with every convenience and luxury for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, to which are added a large livery stable of fine horses, billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, cafe, &c. Its situation, in a beautiful village at the foot of Mount Mansfield, the noblest mountain in New-England, is one of the most delightful that can be found, combining, as it does, splendid scenery with walks and drives unequaled. The route is via Vermont Central Railroad, leaving cars at Waterbury Station. Full information cheerfully given by W. H. H. BINGHAM, President Mount Mansfield Hotel Company. Post Office address, Stowe, Vt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS, AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DU BAC 27, 29, 31, 33, 35. RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE 25.

This House, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE.
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

GRAND HOTEL, PARIS.—THE DIRECTOR begs to inform the public that the price of apartments has been reduced to the scale existing before 1867; that is, from four to thirty francs.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

For Excursions and Picnic Parties—Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS WM. J. HASKET and CROMWELL. Steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge foot of Morton-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases. &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK and BOULEVARD LOTS

For sale by
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON THE PRINCIPAL avenues and streets, above and below the Central Park, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.

The subscriber has for sale several plots of land of various sizes and most eligibly situated on the Grand Boulevard, on the west side of Central Park, extending from 59th to 155th sts.

The advance in price of lots on this Boulevard, although already considerable, has scarcely commenced, and every capitalist will do well to secure, without further delay, a foothold along this line, which has a promising future equaled by no other part of the City, and along which the highest prices of Broadway property will surely extend.
WM. R. RAYNOR,
No. 6 Pine-st.

VALUABLE EIGHTH WARD PROPERTY for sale, in line with St. John's Park Railroad depot and adjacent to the 5th and 6th av. contemplated extensions. The property is 25x100, with front and rear houses, all in good order, now let to tenants at $1,752, payable quarterly in advance. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, modern improvements, in 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, completely furnished, and ready for immediate occupation. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Second mortgages bought. WILLIAM H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The country seat with furniture, stock, &c., and farm of the late Alexander W. Bradford on the west side of the Boston post-road, two miles from depots of New-Haven Railroad, at Mamaroneck and Rye, with private approach, containing about 100 acres of good farm land, arable pasture and wood, well fenced, and with a substantial stone wall in front. The house is over 100 feet in length, and contains a parlor, two drawing rooms, dining room, with conservatory, sitting room, library, 27 bedrooms, tower, bath-rooms, &c., with hot and cold water. The green-house and graperies are 100 feet in length and fully stocked. The outbuildings consist of two stables, with stalls for 24 horses, three large barns, carriage house, nearly 100 feet long, hennery, cattle sheds and stalls, nearly new. A living stream runs through the estate, forming fish-pond with island and Summer house. There are large separate fruit and vegetable gardens.

Also, for sale, about 39 acres at Rye Beach.

For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

200 lots on Central-av., half a mile west of Tremont depot, on Harlem Railroad, with streets and avenues graded.

20 acres of villa sites, from 1 to 3 acres each, fronting on Central-av., opposite the above.

SCARSDALE—A highly cultivated farm of 190 acres at Scarsdale, between Harlem and New-Haven Railroads; elevated grounds; extensive views; well watered and wooded, and planted with choice ornamental trees; would be divided into villa plots of 10 to 20 acres each. Terms easy. For further particulars and maps apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

No. 26 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

SEASIDE COTTAGE.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER residence adjoining the Pequot, at the mouth of the Thames, New-London; only five hours' from the City; situated immediately on the water with highly ornamented grounds attached; elegantly furnished for housekeeping or as a dependence to one of the best hotels in the country; for sale or to let. For agreeable society, health, aquatic amusements, and freedom from annoyances, this locality is unequaled. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or H. S. CROCKER, New-London, Conn.

FOR SALE—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, Staten Island, an elegant residence with or without furniture, consisting of a three-story basement brick villa, with ice-house, stable, coachman's house, &c., together with about four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees. The villa was built by days' labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table, and all modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"CLIFTON POINT," AT RHINEbeck, on the Hudson, at auction, WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 1 P. M., on the premises—The late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, occupying a bold headland on the east bank; 124 acres excellent land, with water grant entire frontage; inland and water views unsurpassed; mansion large; lawn, walks, &c., well arranged. For circulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or F. T. GARRETTSON, executor, (counselor, &c.,) No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

N. B.—60 per cent. can remain on mortgage 3 years.

A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT for sale, 1½ hours from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on the Raritan, 4 acres excellent land, sloping to the south. The improvements on the property are a mansion, with 13 rooms in fine order; new farm-house, green-house, stable, carriage house, barns, &c.; very fine garden, well stocked with small fruits; grounds in good order, with plenty of shade; only one mile from depot; fine drives and healthy location. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 103 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion house, with all modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house filled, with all other necessary outbuildings; the buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGE AND FIVE acres of ground for sale; the cottage is new, just built, contains nine bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and reception rooms.

It is complete with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms; the view from the balconies is one of the finest at the Branch; half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE DANIEL DREW'S property, at Madison, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 10 A. M. 100 acres of beautiful land, divided in lots to suit purchasers. None but first-class houses will be allowed on the property. Terms made easy: one-third down, balance on bond and mortgage for two years. Also, my farm of about 200 acres will be offered the same day. Address E. HOLLAND, Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SEVEN FARMS, FIVE to 300 acres, six beautiful country seats, a number of village houses, many beautiful country sites for residences, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J.; houses to rent, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot.
MADISON, April 28, 1868.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FIFTY-FIVE ACRES of excellent land on the east end of Long Island; under the highest state of cultivation; the dwelling house is large and commodious, and the barn and outbuildings first class. Will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Views and full particulars at the office of F. F. BORRELL, No. 64 Broadway, Room 31.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot, 45x100; house just finished; price $3,500; terms easy. Also, one double frame house, corner lot, 75x145; price $4,000; situated on the highest ground in Morrisania. For terms apply at No. 109 Fulton-st. or No. 52 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or lease; house has all modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; 8 acres finely laid out, sloping to the Sound; 14 miles from City.
MYERS & MURPHY, No. 47 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, cottages on the sea shore, delightfully situated, and surrounded by first-class improvements. Apply to LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE on the main street, containing 12 rooms, beautifully finished in hard woods; grounds comprise one acre, with good stable; price $13,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER A furnished country house on the north shore of Long Island; the house must contain seven bedrooms, besides parlors and kitchen. Address Box No. 1,222 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO BUY A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, high stoop, between 34th and 49th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,003 New-York Post Office, stating price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOR INVESTment, a house in the upper part of the City; property leased for one or two years preferred. E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., or 129 East 36th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WATER POWER AND MILL PRIVILEDGE wanted to lease for a term of years by a manufacturing Company; must be within fifty miles of this City, on or near river or rail; power required about forty horse; two-story building about 30x60; well lighted; for the manufacture of hardware. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,232 New-York Post Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A SPLENDID country residence of about 10 acres on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; is heated with hot air and contains gas and water conveniences throughout; on the premises, besides all the necessary outbuildings, are a grapery, a greenhouse and a trout pond; in front of the mansion is a fine lawn with an extensive water front and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place; or the place will be sold with the balance of the farm, (in all about 96 acres,) on which are a farm-house and other buildings. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, year or two years, or for sale, with or without furniture, the fine country seat at Rye, known as the Patterson-place, containing three acres of land tastefully laid out in lawn, and embellished with shrubbery, flowers, and a general variety of fruit and ornamental trees, all in bearing condition; house contains 11 rooms, with range, filtered cistern, and verandah all round the house. For further particulars and terms inquire at Rye of S. FIELD, Station Master N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Depot.

TO RENT—EVERTON—A FURNISHED AND roomy villa on Throg's Neck, Westchester County, near two daily steamboat landings, and about three miles from Harlem Railroad station. It is a pleasant and healthy place, bounded on the sound with fine water views. There is a good carriage house and garden. For rent, &c., apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, pleasantly located, on Staten Island, Inwood, Yonkers, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Newburgh, Hastings, Tarrytown, New-York, Orange, Irvington, Newark, Perth Amboy, Scotch Plains, New-Jersey and various other localities. Also, houses in this City and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, A LARGE CORner property on 5th-av., below 14th-st., suitable for a large dry goods or fancy store or hotel garni. Plot has a front of about 90 feet on 5th-av., some costly and elegant improvements, suitable for business purposes, now on the property; rent $30,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from Hoboken, elegant houses, quite new, chateau roofs, with or without stables, situated in a beautiful park of forty acres. Also, one neatly furnished house in the same park. Address J. RIERA, Summit, N. J., or apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, CARriage house, stable, fine grounds well stocked with shade, fruits and flowers, finely located at Spuyten Duyvil, to let low for the Summer or year. Particulars, No. 45 Dey-st., or No. 77 Bleecker-st.
A. H. BARTLETT.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL STATEN ISLand, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville ferry, a double cottage, with 13 rooms, and three acres of land; barn, carriage house, &c; rent $650 per year. For particulars inquire of JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st., New-York City.

TO LET—AT SPUYTENDUYVIL, 30 MINUTES by Hudson River Railroad, and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements; carriage house and stable, and 1½ acres of ground; finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good sized and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished, each having a garden plot containing fruit trees, berries, &c.; stable room large; ice-house well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

AT BERGEN, N. J.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE residence overlooking New-York Bay, and fronting on a wide street; house 25x37; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; six minutes' walk from station; horse cars pass the door.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Sound, it is elegantly furnished, in a remarkably healthy and beautiful location; one hour by railroad; horses, carriages and cows can be had with it. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 FAIR-ST., NEAR BROAD, Newark, N. J., store and dwelling; good location for wholesale and retail business, or for a dry goods fancy store, or for a cigar wholesale and retail business; gas and water fixtures complete. Inquire at No. 13 Fair-st., or at Room No. 39, No. 117 Broadway.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, to let, a new and modern-built house; location elevated, fine view, three minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, at Summit.

TO LET—CHEAP, THE FIRST-CLASS FOURstory English-basement brown-stone house, No. 22 East 41st-st. Also, several three and four story houses, furnished and unfurnished, at reduced rates. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av. and No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A nicely-furnished house, situate in one of the finest streets of Bridgeport, Conn. Inquire of
J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Darien, Conn., 11 minutes' drive from New-Haven depot. Good stable and carriage house, nice grounds, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance. For particulars address or call on SCOTT & CO., 106 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE, with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

FORT HAMILTON RESIDENCE TO LET—On the river bank at the Narrows, near steamboat landing; 13 rooms. Photographic picture at H. & J. HOPKINS', No. 149 Reade-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a good house, with 9 rooms, a fine garden, and very convenient to both ferries. Apply to N. ORR & CO., No. 52 John-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ENGLISH-BASEment house, with all modern improvements; in excellent order; rent $700 for five months. Inquire on the premises, 42 Tompkins-place, fourth door from Degraw.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH eight lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-Rochelle (Lathers' Hill;) a fine house and carriage house: splendid view of the Sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE dwelling, with barn, five acres of land, fruit and shade trees, on Washington-st., near the Brick Church Station. Apply to N. W. PIERSON, 52 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE, TWO-STORY and basement; excellent location, water and gas, low rent. Apply to C. DORAN, No. 22 East 49th-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

NO. 311 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., furnished rooms to let with board.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

FINE SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—ON Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts., second story, about 40 feet front, complete in every respect, suitable for banking, insurance companies, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET FROM JULY 1.—The first floor, cellar and first loft of store No. 361 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts. Apply to JOHN LLOYD'S SONS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av. Has been a drug store for three years. Anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 3 Great Jones-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD.—A LOVELY HOME FOR A FEW young girls, ages from 6 to 16, may be found in a pleasant family in Western New-York. Every comfort provided, and every attention given to health and morals. Use of piano if desired. Terms very moderate. Highest references given. Inquire of L. O., Box No. 107 Post Office, Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, New-Brighton, S. I., (north shore,) now open; overlooks Bay; thirty minutes from Cortlandt-st., four from landing. Call at No. 34 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD 1½ hours from New-York, convenient to boat and depot; charges reasonable. R. J. STEVENSON, Stamford, Conn.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a private house, one hour and a quarter by railroad or boat; large rooms and delightfully located. Refers to Mr. Lord, No. 46 Dey-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY HAVING A SMALL HOUSE neatly furnished, and in a beautiful location, wishes to rent the parlor floor, furnished, to a gentleman, or a party of gentlemen; good care taken of rooms; breakfast, with private table, if desired. Inquire at No. 73 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

A LARGE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board; house first-class; can accommodate a few day boarders; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN WEST 34th-st., near 6th-av., a suite of rooms, without meals, on second floor of English basement house, to one or two gentlemen. Address Box No. 3,026 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 17TH-ST., near Union-square, have a front square room and bedroom, furnished, they would let with or without board; no other boarders; references. Address L., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISHed parlor and bedroom, also a smaller furnished bedroom, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, No. 248 Fourth-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without board; bath adjoining. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 331 WEST 29TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, second floor, handsomely furnished with black walnut, ample closets, gas, bath, &c., to let with board. Terms low to permanent parties.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged; price $30; permanent, if suited. Address CARBON, Station D.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON THE FOURTH floor of dwelling house No. 20 East 14th-st., (unfurnished,) between University-place and 5th-av. Delightful location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, NEAR Union-square, No. 112 East 17th-st.; house first class in every particular; small private family of adults; restaurants convenient.

A LADY HAVING AN ELEGANTLY-furnished house in 33d-st., near Madison-av., wishes to rent a few rooms, with full or partial board; references required. Address M. C. J., Box 384 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given if desired. At No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from 2d-av.—Nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with board in private house; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a first-class house for gentlemen, with or without board. Terms moderate; location central. No. 224 West 22d-st.

NO. 358 9TH-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.—A private family will let, with board, a large front room, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING CHOICE BOARDING places in City or country should call at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Places not advertised; registered here. and visited by us. Full particulars given.

A SUITE OF ROOMS AND SINGLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, without board; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 25th-st.

TWO ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, one a large hall room, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 124 West Houston-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family residing on East 19th-st., near Irving-place; references exchanged. Address Box 539 Post Office.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD to a gentleman and wife. Also, board for a young lady. No. 153 West 31st-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD AT LOW rates for the Summer to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, to ladies or gentlemen, at No. 148 West 37th-st., (old number, 114,) near Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NOS. 89 and 117 Hudson-st., from $3 to $7 per week, for gents or light housekeeping. American family.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT bedroom; rent low. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 325 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board, at No. 168 West 34th-st.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO let in a small family where there are no children. No. 221 West 34th-st.

NO. 54 WEST 15TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS on second and third floor, with first-class board to gentlemen; terms moderate during the Summer.

NO. 1 DEPAU-PLACE, SECOND HOUSE from Bleecker (in Thompson.) Large airy rooms, well furnished, for respectable boarders. Terms reasonable.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms in suites; also single room, with or without board; reference.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD or with private table, at No. 18 East 17th-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS IN HOUSE No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the store.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHington-square.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board.

NO. 293 WEST 4TH-ST.—A FRONT room furnished for one or two young men.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st. Rooms for families or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOUSE,

CLARENDON SPRINGS VERMONT.

This delightful Summer resort among the Vermont hills, alike attractive to the pleasure seeker and the invalid, will be open for the reception of guests, June 1. Carriages in waiting at West Rutland for all trains.
B. MURRAY, Proprietor.

SCOVILL HOUSE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The subscriber will accommodate a few families at reasonable prices; house modern, fronting a large park, and a delightful place for those who wish to spend the Summer in a quiet way.
CHARLES I. TREMAIN.

COLUMBIA HALL,

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This long-established first-class Hotel will be open for Summer visitors
JUNE 1, 1868.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, NEW-YORK.—The hotel will open for guests June 1. The hotel is new and newly furnished. The celebrated Sulphur Springs and bath-houses are connected with the hotel. Stages leave Herkimer on the arrival of trains. Terms reasonable. Address BACKUS, RANSOM & CO., Proprietors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, }
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, }
Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth streets, and in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Second—For building sewer in Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Third—For building sewers in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to and through Fiftieth-street to near Ninth-avenue.

Fourth—For building sewers in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Broadway, from Forty-sixth to Forty-ninth-street; also, both sides of Forty-seventh-street and Forty-eighth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street; also, both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Fourth—Both sides of Allen-street, from Hester to Canal-street, and from Rivington to Delancey-street; also, both sides of Grand-street, from Centre to Elm-street

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1868. }

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN transit from Middletown, Conn., to New-York, via steamboat *State of New-York*, 6th inst., one black enameled TRAVELING BAG, turned bellows form, marked with a card C. G. Patterson, New-York, and containing ladies' undergarments, infant's dresses, &c. The above reward will be paid for return of bag and contents to W. L. CRANE, Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be acted a drama in four acts, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.

The incidents of this drama are supposed to occur during the rebellion of the Highlanders in favor of the exiled Prince Charles Stuart (the Young Pretender,) in the year 1745. THE WHITE COCKADE was the distinguishing badge worn by his adherents, and in those days the mere possession of such a token was regarded as a proof of treason to the Government.

The whole of the music, including an original overture introducing old English and Scotch airs, composed and arranged by....Thomas Baker

The Scenery by....Mr. H. Isherwood and R. H. Halley
The Properties by....Mr. Timony
Costumes and Uniforms by Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten
The Machinery by....Mr. Butler and Assistants

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. McGEE, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. B. DURAND, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. HOWE, Mr. MINTON, Mr. G. WHITE, Mr. QUIGLY, Mr. T. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Miss ANNIE WARD, and Miss MARY BARRETT.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, May 16, 1868,
Third representation of Mr. Fred. G. Maeder's highly sensational drama, in 4 acts, entitled
LOST.
A DRAMATIC PICTURE OF A HEART'S SHADOWS
WITH STARTLING SCENIC EFFECTS.

ACT 1.—The Coral Bracelet—Shadow of Love—"The Garden of the Chateau."
Festival Dance—Mlle. Helene, principal, and ballet.
ACT 2.—The Prodigal Brother—Shadow of Danger—The Freshet on the Island.
"The Island engulphed in water."
"New sensational Rain effect."
ACT 3.—The Royal Notary—Shadow of Misery—"The Notary's Office."
ACT 4.—The Red Chamber—Shadow of Death.

NOVEL TRANSFORMATION SCENES BY L. W. SEAVEY.

Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; Family Circle 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance at the office of the Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.
LOST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 16, 1868.
LOST. LOST. LOST.
A DRAMATIC PICTURE OF A HEART'S SHADOWS,
With startling scenic effect.
Doors open at 1 P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house, 75 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS....DIRECTRESS
THIS SATURDAY, May 16,
FRA DIAVOLO.
MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock,
" Castle, Campbell, Wylie, Peakes, Arnold, Seguin, Miss Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, all in the cast.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
One dollar to all parts of the house.
TO-NIGHT will be produced the celebrated comic opera by Eichberg,
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
with its great and original cast.
MONDAY EVENING—FAUST.
Seats to be had at theatre; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SERIES.
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST.
GRAND MATINEE (THIS) SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 2½ o'clock. At 2½ o'clock.

Seats may be secured at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway, also at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office from 9 to 4 daily.

N. B.—The unprecedented success which has attended Blind Tom's concerts, induces the management to announce a third and positively the last series, to commence on Monday evening, May 18.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868,
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
MR. GEO. SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. E. J. CONNOLLY,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER....Conductor.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA.

SECOND PERFORMANCE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19,
CLASSIC CONCERT.
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA
AND
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, 1868.
WENZEL KOPTA'S
Grand vocal and instrumental CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:
Miss MINNIE HAUCK, Prima Donna.
Miss ALIDE TOPP, Pianist.
Mr. FREDERICK STEINS, Baritonist.
Mr. WM. F. PECHER, Organist.
And the LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUER.
Conductor, Mr. OTTO SINGER.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

For the widow of the late A. Hirschmann, SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, 1868, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. Mme. Camillo Urso, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Mr. C. Bergmann, and a powerful orchestra have kindly tendered their valuable services for the occasion.

Programme—Symphony No. 2, Beethoven; Fourth concert in D minor, Vieuxtemps, with orchestra accompaniment—Mme. Camillo Urso. March from Mazeppa, Liszt; Overture, Tell, Rossini; Concerto for Piano—Mr. S. B. Mills. Fackeltanz. Conductor—Herr Carl Bergmann. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal music stores; at the door in the evening, and by C. Rosenbluth, No. 334 Canal-st.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Parlors Fifth-av. Art Gallery.
DAY AND EVENING. Admission free.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first-class....$3
To Providence, first-class....2

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, and on the down trip to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway,
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Monday, May 11, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 12, 10:30 A. M.	Wed., May 13, 10:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 14, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., May 15, 1:00 P. M.
Friday, May 15, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, May 15, 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, May 16, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 2:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Revenue and postage stamps constantly on hand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' INKING ROLLERS, made by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. It is superior to anything in use.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TENTH WEEK.

THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
The prevailing hit, G. L. Fox's great Pantomime,
MATINEE AT 1½. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | TO-NIGHT, AT 8.
MATINEE | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | TO-NIGHT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Funniest Pantomime. The best Ballet. The loveliest spectacle ever exhibited in New-York. Crowded audiences, and throngs turned away.

The great danseuse, Mlle. SANGALI.
G. L. FOX....as....AS CLOWN.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
MATINEE PRICES: Admission, 75c.; balcony chairs, $1; orchestra, $1 50; family circle, 50c.; children, 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Begins, 7¾; concludes, 11 o'clock.
SATURDAY, May 16, 1868, TWO PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AT 1, EVENING AT 7¾.
will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
THE
WHITE FAWN.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
celebrated Parisienne
BALLET TROUPE.
Brilliant reception of the European Star Danseuse,
MLLE. DE ROSA,
Premiere Assoluta from La Scala, Milan.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Undiminished enthusiasm manifested by crowded and delighted audiences to see the
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in the highly successful Burlesque of
PARIS AND HELEN,
an adaptation from the French of LA BELLE HELENE, preserving all of Offenbach's exquisite music.

Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL
nightly in his inimitable character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in the laughable Farce of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.

THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN BOTH.
THE CONNIE SOOGAH AT BOTH.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 8.
MR. AND MRS.	CHARLES GAYLER'S
BARNEY WILLIAMS	CONNIE SOOGAH.
AND THE	MR. AND MRS.
CONNIE SOOGAH.	BARNEY WILLIAMS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY. THREE IMMENSE PIECES. CARPENTER OF ROUEN; NICK OF THE WOODS; MOSE, OR LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,

THE NEW REPUBLIC,
Or Emancipation,
A SPLENDID ALLEGORICAL PICTURE,
By the celebrated Artist,
FERDINAND PAUWELS,
Professor of the Academy at Weimar.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON

OF THE AGE OF THE REFORMATION.
Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st.,
DAY AND EVENING.

LADIES' FAIR.

One of the most attractive fairs yet held in the City is now in progress at the Everett Rooms for the erection of the new Catholic Church at the corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Music every evening, and a sacred concert on SUNDAY EVENING, the 17th inst.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION }
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 12, 1868. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River R. R. train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A CABINET ORGAN FOR SALE—AS good as new. To be seen at the Congregational Church, Morrisania, or apply to L. U. STEWART, organ builder, No. 124 West 35th-st., or A. CARR, corner Washington-av. and 2d-st., Morrisania.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOfortes at great bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., }
FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868. }

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals (from regular butchers only) will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., the 21st inst., for furnishing the troops at Fort Schuyler with fresh Beef for six months, commencing June 1, 1868.

The Beef to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, neck, shanks and kidney tallow excluded, and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Proposals will be in duplicate and should state the full name of the bidder, his present place of business and residence. The envelope inclosing the same to be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing fresh Beef."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
M. O'BRIEN,
First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, }
Corner of Houston and Greene sts. }
NEW-YORK CITY, May 13, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 18, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York harbor as may be directed:

402,318 (four hundred and two thousand three hundred and eighteen) pounds of good merchantable oats.

606,478 (six hundred and six thousand four hundred and seventy-eight) pounds of good merchantable timothy hay.

94,260 (ninety-four thousand two hundred and sixty) pounds of good rye straw.

The same for shipment to North Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 11 to 4. Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases; fistula, piles, diabetes, Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, impurities of the blood, &c.; mailed free, $1 50. Consultation fee, $5.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDIcal assistance, should consult Dr. Allen, No. 42 St. Mark's-place. A regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms if desired.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

THE CALLICOT CASE.

Trial of Ex-Collector T. C. Callicot and Ex-Deputy Collector John S. Allen on Charges of Conspiracy to Defraud the Government—The other Defendant's become Informers.

The case of Theophilus C. Callicot, (late Collector of the Third District,) John S. Allen, (late Deputy Collector,) George J. Harding, Alexander Cunningham and Augustus J. Dayton, who were indicted in October last on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by the removal of four hundred and eleven barrels of distilled spirits from Wilson's bonded warehouse in Flushing-avenue was called on for trial yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, (Eastern District,) Judges NELSON and BENEDICT presiding. All the defendants appeared at the opening of the Court, as also did Lewis Faucher, who had been indicted with the others, but in whose case District-Attorney Tracy entered a *nolle prosequi*, as Mr. Faucher was to be used as a witness for the Government. There was a very large number of spectators present in the court-room, including many prominent local politicians and members of the bar, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton, District-Attorney A. Q. Keasbey, (of New-Jersey,) and District-Attorney Tracy, (of the Eastern District,) appeared on behalf of the Government, and the latter, contrary to expectations, took an active part in the case. The following gentlemen appeared as counsel for the defence: Mr. G. T. Jenks, (for Mr. Callicot,) Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, (for Messrs. Callicot and Allen,) Mr. Sanderson, (for Mr. Allen,) Messrs. Morris and Troy—the former being District-Attorney of Kings County, and the latter County Judge—(for Messrs. Cunningham and Dayton,) Mr. Wm. L. Gill, (for Mr. Dayton,) Messrs. Jenks and B. D. Silliman, (for Mr. Hardy.)

The name of the first juror having been called, Mr. Jenks arose and said that he desired to raise the question on the part of Mr. Callicot with regard to the right of peremptory challenge. He, therefore, challenged the juror, and if the Court overruled it, they (counsel) would object, and ask that the exception be noted. The Court overruled it, and allowed the exception.

THE OTHER DEFENDANTS BECOME INFORMERS.

A jury was then impaneled, and was about to be sworn, when

Mr. Keasby said: Before the jury is sworn I wish to state on behalf of the Government that it has been determined to enter a *nolle prosequi* with regard to four of these defendants, leaving the defendants, Theophilus C. Callicot and John S. Allen, to be tried at this time. We do this because within a short time we have ascertained by the voluntary statements of these parties all the facts concerning this case. We deem it our duty—

Mr. Williams questioned the propriety of any statement being made here.

Judge Nelson—I do not think it necessary to give any explanation.

Mr. Keasbey—We have come to that conclusion, and thought it proper to mention it here.

Judge Nelson suggested that Mr. Keasbey had better make a motion to have the *nolle* entered.

Mr. Keasbey—I do make that motion with regard to Alex. Cunningham, Augustus J. Dayton, George J. Hardy and Louis Faucher.

The Court granted the motion.

THE OPENING ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The jury having been sworn, Mr. Keasbey proceeded to open the case on behalf of the Government. He spoke substantially as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The facts of this case are so complicated and the case itself of such a novel character, that I shall be obliged to ask your attention for a much longer time, perhaps than is usually occupied in the simple opening of a cause. This indictment charges a conspiracy among six persons and by them with others to the Grand Jury unknown, to defraud the United States, as well as other crimes which I will enumerate hereafter. Now, the proof of a conspiracy must in almost all cases rest on facts showing acts, motives, conduct, on the part of the alleged conspirators, all tending to converge, to prove complicity in carrying out, committing by their concerted action a common design. Therefore it almost always happens in these cases that the facts cover a wide field. In this case you have just heard that within a short time it had been determined on the part of the Government not to prosecute in this case four of these defendants. The reason why they do not do it is obvious to every one, because they mean to use them as witnesses in this case. Until within a few days past we were groping every where for the facts which prove this crime. We found them whenever we found anything relating to the conduct of these parties, and our proof consisted, as I have already suggested, of a multitude of facts—all tending to show one common object, and to prove the crime which is alleged against these parties. But within a few days past some of the most important of these conspirators, outside of the public officers, have voluntarily, and without any solicitation or inducement whatever, approached us with a complete revelation of the fraud, and then the whole character of the fraud and the plot on the part of these parties to commit this crime stood revealed to us. Up to that time we had been in a situation—our situation was that of the naturalist who covers up the bones, and constructs, by his scientific principles, an animal which he has never seen. And we are now, by reason of this resolution, in the possession of the same naturalist, who finds the structure which he had been speculating about, placed before him in its living shape. We found, and you will find, gentlemen, that the revelation of this plot by those who are concerned in it will conform with the form of facts which we had gathered without their aid. It will be a striking illustration of the value of circumstantial evidence, for you will find that all the facts that will be proven and brought to light here—circumstances that surround this fraud—will be proven by the testimony of those who are actually concerned in the commission of the crime. We don't mean to base this case entirely upon it, however; but I think you will feel before the case closes that since the indictment charges two public officers with committing a crime, and that since public officers who make up their minds to be guilty of crime in the discharge of their trust can easily obtain their tools to aid them in their designs, it is for the cause of public justice and for the benefit of the community that there should be an investigation of the charges against these officers. The charges against the others are comparatively insignificant; but the case will necessarily, notwithstanding these revelations, have been made—the case will necessarily involve the consideration of all the facts which surround this transaction; and I will endeavor, as briefly as I am able, to give you a clear understanding of the position of things, and of the facts which in our judgment, go to establish beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of the parties on trial in this case. This indictment charges these persons with the crime of conspiring to break the laws of the United States in respect to taxes and internal revenue, and also with the actual violation of those laws and the complete perpetration of the fraud. It consists of nine counts. The first five counts charge these parties with conspiracy in various forms. The four latter counts charge that they actually committed the crimes concerning which the former counts charge them with conspiring. The first five counts charge them generally with conspiring to remove distilled spirits unlawfully from a bonded warehouse in fraud of the United States Revenue law, and with conspiring to execute and sign a fraudulent bond for the purpose of removing these spirits—and the last four counts charge them with actually conniving at and executing such a fraudulent bond, and with actually removing unlawfully the spirits from the bonded warehouse. Now, gentlemen, this case is especially interesting and important, as I have suggested, because this trial is against public officers, and charge them with conspiring to violate the laws which they were sworn to support and execute. One of these officers was Theophilus C. Callicot, who, on the 27th of April, 1867, took possession of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York, being in the City of Brooklyn. The other officer was John S. Allen, who was, immediately upon his (Mr. Callicot's) appointment, nominated and made the Deputy Collector in charge of that office. One other public officer is embraced within the range of this indictment, and that is Augustus J. Dayton, who was a mere storekeeper in charge of that warehouse at the time of the appointment of Mr. Callicot to office. He, as I have stated to you, is to be a witness in this cause. The crime charged in this indictment relates to the tax upon distilled spirits. That tax is enormous in proportion to the value of the article. It is the occasion, as I need not say to you, of enormous frauds. It is not worth while that I should attempt to state to you how widely these frauds have extended, but I wish to say one thing as proper to be said in the pending of a trial like this; and that is this: That those frauds have grown to such enormous proportions that the people everywhere, and properly, say that the main reason why the frauds exist is, that the public officers who are in charge of the execution of these laws aid in their perpetration. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that, when a trial comes on in which public officers are charged with criminal violation of their duty and with conspiring to break these laws, that the most patient and careful attention should be given to the trial of such a cause. It is of sufficient importance, as I have said, to justify us in using all the other instruments that the public officers have used in order to confirm and make certain the truestate of the case against the officers. I have said that this indictment is for conspiracy, and I ought to make it clear to you just what the crime is. The learned counsel then quoted from the 30th section of the act of March 2, 1867, which provides that if two or more persons conspire either to commit any offence against the laws of the United States, to defraud the same, or who do any act to effect such an object, that they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and imprisonment not more than a year. This is the crime charged in the first five counts of the indictment. Their crimes are unlawfully executing fraudulent bonds and removing whisky. These crimes are the crimes which the indictment charges them with conspiring to commit, and inasmuch as the crimes are actually committed, they are equal. What is this crime? Let us understand that—conspiring to break the Revenue laws of the United States. The conspiracy is best defined, I think, thus: The corrupt agreeing of two or more persons to do, by concerted action, something unlawful, either as a means or as an end. And the question here is, Did these six persons, or two or more of them, or, rather, did the two persons who are now on trial corruptly agree among themselves, or with the others, or with other persons, to do by concerted action, any of the unlawful things set forth in the various counts of this indictment? If they corruptly agreed to do that, although the things were not carried out, and one or more of them did anything to effect the object thereof, they are guilty; but in this case there will be no question as to how much was done. If these two public officers corruptly agreed to do, by concerted action among themselves, or with the other parties, who are charged in this indictment, anything—the unlawful things charged in this indictment, namely, the execution of a fraudulent bond for the removal of whisky unlawfully, and without the payment of the tax; and if anything was done by any of the parties toward carrying that corrupt agreement into effect, then this indictment is made out, and these parties are guilty. Now, with this explanation of the character of the crime, I shall proceed to a further explanation of the situation of things—the relation of these several parties to the duties and opportunities of these officers. This is a novel case, I said to you, gentlemen. It is not as if we were trying parties charged with a crime that is familiar to everybody. It is not as if we were trying a burglary case. It is not as if we were trying a murder, or any crime of violence. We are trying a case, the character of which is new to most of us in the community. We are trying the defendants for breaking laws which are not familiar—for doing unlawful things which we do not know to be such until we have them explained to us, and come to understand what is forbidden, why it is forbidden, and what are the duties of those charged with breaking the laws. Therefore I have to ask your attention to the circumstances of the case. In June, 1867, a John Wilson, having been a distiller in the City of Brooklyn, but not having made any whisky since January, 1867, had two warehouses in which about 80,000 gallons of whisky were stored. He had been making whisky, and, as bound by law to do, he had taken all the distilled spirits from his distillery. It was taken, under the direction of public officers as provided by law, from his distillery and placed in two bonded warehouses provided by the laws of the United States, in charge of public officers and under the control of the officers charged with the collection of the revenue, and the owner of the whisky. One of these warehouses contained the whisky in tanks—nothing in barrels—put in tanks by the special permission of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In the other bonded warehouse he had, in April, 1867, 912 barrels of liquor. He had 912 barrels in April. He had, in January, 912 barrels of liquor. From Jan. 1 to May 25 all of these barrels were stolen from that warehouse. I say stolen because it will be clear that they were—except five. All of them were sold at forty cents a gallon, in bond—that is to say, the person buying paid what they were assumed to be worth. Five barrels were sold at $2 40 per gallon, and the purchaser paid the tax and got them out. These five barrels were all of the 917 (?) that paid the tax in Wilson's warehouse. Five hundred of the 912 were sold and removed before the transactions which will be brought forward in this case arose. One barrel, I think it will be shown, leaked away, and that left 411 barrels, or about 21,000 gallons of liquor in this warehouse on the 27th of April when Mr. Callicot came to his office. These 411 barrels of distilled spirits in John Wilson's warehouse are the subject matter of this crime—conspiring to remove these 411 barrels from that warehouse without paying the tax imposed upon them by law is the charge made against these defendants. That is the situation of things. Now as to the relation of the parties: Theophilus C. Callicot was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue some time in April, 1867, and took possession of his office on the 27th of April. Mr. Callicot succeeded Mr. Pratt as Collector, Mr. McLaughlin acting as Deputy in the meantime. John S. Allen was the Deputy of Mr. Callicot, appointed by him, and acting immediately upon Callicot taking possession of the office. Augustus J. Dayton was a storekeeper, the storekeeper whose duty it was to take charge of liquor in bonded warehouses, but he had nothing to do with Wilson's warehouse at the time Callicot came into office. He was then in Cunningham's warehouse. William C. Robinson was storekeeper in charge of John Wilson's warehouse at the time Mr. Callicot came in on the 27th of April. Not two days after Callicot took possession of his office Augustus J. Dayton was removed from Cunningham's—Cuthbert & Cunningham's warehouse. I may make some mistake as to the names of these places.

Mr. Tracy—Alexander Cunningham's.

Mr. Keasbey—These names are not familiar to me, and therefore I may make mistakes. I will thank counsel to correct me if I make a mistake like that which arise from any want of acquaintance with the parties here; he (Dayton) was, I believe, then in charge of Alexander Cunningham's warehouse; on the day but one after Callicot took possession of his office, Dayton was removed from Cunningham's warehouse and put in charge of John Wilson's warehouse; of the manner in which it was done and the reason for it I may have something more to say bye-and-bye. Robinson was removed from that (Wilson's) warehouse for reasons that I will explain too. Dayton remained until 411 barrels of whisky were unlawfully removed, and the Government lost over $40,000 tax which the liquor represented. These were the public officers concerned in the transaction, and such were the relations of these officers. The other parties concerned were Alex. Cunningham, who bought this whisky—the whole of it—in two different lots, one of 200 barrels and another of 211 barrels, at forty cents a gallon; from John Wilson's agent, who was in charge of that warehouse, Wilson himself being in feeble health. Robert Fletcher was his agent, the managing man of John Wilson. Alex. Cunningham bought the whisky from him at forty cents a gallon with the intention of removing it from that warehouse; which purpose was afterward effected as I shall show you.

Louis Fancher, another of the parties indicted here was simply a man employed by Cunningham, or by some of the parties, to do the actual manual labor of removing the whisky and taking it to its destination, when it was to be put upon the market. George J. Hardy, another of the defendants, was a bond-broker, if you know what that is. He was a man who was employed by those parties to manufacture—manufacture is the word—a fraudulent bond to be used for the purpose of carrying on the fraud in a manner which will be described. John Wilson went to Scotland on the 18th of May, and died there after the transaction occurred. John Jaggard and Wm. Malin were the sureties on the bond provided by Hardy, who signed the bond under circumstances which will be hereafter more fully explained. Such were the parties, gentlemen. Now, I will say a few words as to the duties of these officers, in order that you may fully understand the case. The acts of July 13, 1867, and March 2, 1867, provide stringent machinery which it is the duty of the public officers to put in operation in order to secure a proper collection of the tax. The theory of the manner is that Government officers must have a distillery in charge, know when it is running, must receive the whisky in tanks and transfer it from the receiving cistern within three days, draw it off into barrels, &c. Mr. Keasbey then proceeded to explain at some length the regulations with regard to distilled spirits from the time of manufacture to the time they are put on the market. The responsibility of the safe custody of the liquor in the distilleries and bonded warehouses rested upon the Collector (whose duties he explained) of the particular district, and he should be held liable, civilly and criminally liable, if it be unlawfully removed, unless it were clearly shown that he was entirely innocent of any complicity in the transaction. Mr. Keasbey then continued: Now, under the situation of things, and with these duties imposed upon these officers, let us come to the facts in the case. Here were 411 barrels of spirits in this warehouse worth $40,000 to the United States, if properly taken care of by the Collector, and worth nearly that much to any thief who might be able to carry it off. We charge that all of this liquor was removed from that warehouse before the 25th of May, between the 27th of April and the 25th of May, by Alexander Cunningham and Augustus J. Dayton, and in connivance with Theophilus C. Callicot, Collector of that district, and in point of fact for the benefit of the Collector of that district, with his distinct knowledge and understanding; that out of the money they might make by the sale of the liquor thus fraudulently taken out of the hands of the Government Mr. Callicot might be paid the expense incurred by him with regard to his office. We charge that the first official acts he performed were done in order to prepare the way for their crime, and we charge that from the day he took possession of that office until the last barrel of these spirits were taken everything was done by him to prepare for this fraud. Now, I stated that we had had a complete revelation from persons concerned in this transaction of the precise mode in which this fraud was committed. We shall prove to you by these men that this fraud was actually designed before Mr. Callicot took possession of the office; we shall prove to you that Cunningham, Dayton & Fancher were used as instruments to carry out this fraud, which was contrived between Callicot and other parties for the purpose of realizing money from the value of this property, to cover Mr. Callicot's expenses after his appointment to his office. We shall prove this by men who saw, day by day, the whole progress of the plot; who knew these parties; who knew from time to time, the workings of all the machinery by which it was carried into effect. We shall prove by the very man who made the bond, the fact that he was employed to make the fraudulent bond. It will appear beyond all question that it was distinctly understood by Mr. CALLICOT that it was a fraudulent bond and with that before his eyes, he issued his permit for the removal of the spirits between the 16th and the 25th of May. We do not mean to let the case stand, by any means, upon their testimony, but we shall show how fully it harmonizes with the other facts. If Mr. Callicot conspired to remove this liquor, what part would he be expected to play? Only that part which would materially be performed by the Collector himself. It will not be expected that we shall prove here that Mr. Callicot deliberately, in plain terms, entered into a formal agreement to do this fraudulent thing, but we shall prove that he supported others in doing it—that he agreed—it was understood that he gave a passive support to this transaction, and that the part he performed was just the part that would be expected from a fraudulent collector. He knew that other spirits had been stolen from this very warehouse; he had knowledge of the dangers to which these spirits were exposed, and yet within a few days after his appointment he allowed the whole of the whisky to be removed, and to doubt his being guilty of complicity with those who removed it would be to charge him with an ignorance and credulity that would be criminal in itself. The 411 barrels removed from this warehouse were removed in two different parcels, and I will state to you now briefly the facts that attended both of these separate removals. Two hundred barrels were removed on the 16th and 17th of May, which was a little over two weeks after Callicot came into his office. The other 211 barrels were removed on the 24th and 25th of May, about a week afterwards. We charge that these two removals were part of one conspiracy, and a conspiracy to remove all the whisky in the house. We charge, and we think the proof will bear it out, that upon Mr. Callicot's coming into office it was designed by him and others to remove some whisky to somewhere—but it was not of much consequence where—in order to raise money, and we charge that it was ascertained upon inquiry as to where the whisky was—it was ascertained that there were four hundred and eleven barrels in this warehouse of John Wilson, and it was determined to remove these. We shall prove that measures were taken within two or three days—or immediately upon Mr. Callicot's accession to office—measures were taken with the design, the expressed purpose of stealing this liquor in John Wilson's warehouse. And we shall show you that one of the first steps leading to it was this: Robinson was in charge of that whisky, and it was first contrived that some other man should be placed in charge of that warehouse who would be more complacent when acquainted with their designs. And it was determined to remove Dayton from his present position and place him in charge of Wilson's warehouse. He was removed on the 29th of April, and that will be proven by the official records of the office. A Mr. Hawley was put in his place and he (Dayton) was sent to Wilson's on the 29th of April, and took charge of it, after that time. Robinson was taken out of the way. It will be shown that Mr. Callicot, shortly after Dayton was put in that place, was cautioned and was told that Mr. Dayton was a member of the "ring" and it was strongly supposed that he was placed there in order to aid in the removal of that whisky. Mr. Callicot, with that warning before him, refused to remove him, but kept him there until after all the whisky was removed. On the 1st of May Alex. Cunningham sent to Fletcher and bargained with him for the purchase of that liquor. Fletcher offered to sell it to him at 40 cents a gallon. Cunningham bought 200 barrels at 40 cents a gallon, and that was a proof of the general design, of course, before the whisky could be removed. In pursuance of the design, as the first step that must be taken for the fraudulent removal. Inspector Rowe was sent from the Collector's office to inspect 200 barrels of liquor, and he performed the duty of inspection, as will be presented to you here. Now, the next thing that these conspirators had to do was to get the 200 barrels out under form. How were they to do it? They must have the Collector's permit; that is an indispensable thing. Fletcher is in charge of the liquor, and won't let it go until the Collector of the district, who alone has the right to say that it shall go, permits it to be removed. It was determined between Cunningham and the friend of Mr. Callicot, who was dealing with him, that the way to remove that liquor was by means of a fraudulent bond. No matter what the bond for—whether for exportation, transportation or re-distillation, but some bond for removal somewhere must be obtained to keep up the appearance of things. Now, in order to get a bond the law provides that it shall have sufficient sureties, and that those sureties shall go before a Collector and justify in a particular way. (Mr. Keasbey then proceeded to explain the manner in which sureties justified before the Collector, whose duty it was to strictly inquire as to the character of the persons, and whether or not they were worth the property sworn which they had owned, and continued:) There was no application at all filed with the Collector for the removal of these 200 barrels. There was no intimation in the Collector's office so far as can be ascertained from their records and from their officers that R. H. Hand, the party whose name was put in the bond, had anything to do with the liquor whatever. * * * * The first step that we find taken in that place was the presentation to the Deputy, Mr. Allen, on the 7th of May, 1867, of what is known as the R. H. Hand bond. That bond was brought to Allen by Mr. Geo. J. Hardy, and with him came the two sureties on that bond. Remember, that the liquor had already been inspected by Mr. Rowe on the 3d of May. No application had been made for the removal of the spirits. The first thing that appears in the bond of R. H. Hand is that it was signed by John Jaggard and Mr. Malin as sureties, and R. H. Hand as principal. Mr. Keasbey then read the bond, which set forth that Mr. Hand resided at No. 614 Fulton-avenue, and Mr. Malin at No. 271 Myrtle-avenue. The other surety was written John Gazzard, not Jaggard. The bond was ostensibly for the transportation of two hundred barrels of whisky to the Third District of Massachusetts by the steam-tug *Birkbeck*, the whisky being from John Wilson's warehouse in Flushing-avenue. Jaggard swore that he was by occupation a gentleman [laughter,] for 12 months past, and resided at No. 84 Clermont-avenue; that he was worth the sum of $43,000 over and above all liabilities; that he owned as personal property 270 shares of gas stock at $100 per share, 140 shares of Rock Island Railroad, and real estate worth $15,000, namely, one house and lot corner of Clinton street and First place. Malin alleged that he was a confectioner for 12 months, past did business at No. 271 Myrtle-avenue, resided in the same place, and was worth $47,000. These two affidavits, Mr. K. added, were made by these sureties in the Collector's Office. These were men who only required a glance at their appearance to convince an honest officer that they were perpetrating a fraud. Malin was a poor, broken-down drunken man, who, a few weeks afterwards, cut his throat. John Jaggard was a man of similar character, and both were even utterly worthless. They made their affidavits in the Collector's Office, and the bond was then complete. Mr. Hardy determined what district this liquor was to be carried to, namely, the Third District of Massachusetts, and he selected the warehouse of Mr. Cole, although there was no such warehouse as that, as will be shown. He wrote also the name of the principal on the bond, and obtained one Edward Morehouse to obtain the sureties to sign the bond, the only essential qualification of a surety being that he was not worth anything. Mr. Keasbey spoke at some length referring to the success of the alleged conspirators in removing the 200 barrels on the Hand bond, and the 211 barrels on the same bond, the same sureties, however, having sworn differently as to the property they owned. He stated that the signature of E. C. Morehouse, as notary, to the justification annexed to the bond, was a forgery, as the parties well knew. Counsel also alluded to the unlawful removal of the twenty-one barrels which had been seized by the Government, and made some startling disclosures concerning Mr. Callicot's office. He said that he understood that out of the eighteen bonds accepted by Mr. Callicot in the short time during which he held office, seventeen of them were fraudulent; that thirty-four sureties purported to sign these bonds, and out of all these but three could be found who actually did sign the bonds. The amount of the bonds for redistillation, &c.,—fraudulent bonds—received in that office during the weeks of Mr. Callicot's term of office amounted to $250,000, and the loss to the Government, by means of removals of spirits under these fraudulent bonds, amounted to $200,000 or more. Counsel in concluding spoke in denunciatory terms of Mr. Callicot's career as Collector, and shortly afterward closed his remarks, which had occupied nearly three hours in delivery.

Mr. Williams, of counsel for the defence, said he supposed that counsel for the prosecution would indicate at the commencement of the case which of the counts in the indictment it was intended to prove against defendants.

Mr. Tracy, United States District Attorney, said they intended to proceed on all the counts.

Justice Nelson—The District Attorney has it at his discretion as to how many of the counts he may proceed to trial with, and it is competent for him to go on with them all, and after the evidence is in, choose what counts he shall claim to have proved.

Mr. Tracy offered as the first evidence the Hand bond, May 7, 1867.

Mr. Williams objected to the bond being received under the first five counts.

The Court took a description of the bond.

Mr. Williams took the ground that the first five counts charged conspiracy, and that bond did not prove that charge.

Justice Nelson—The bond may be a foundation upon which to ground the conspiracy—a conspiracy to procure a bond until the bond was produced.

Mr. Williams held that the prosecution must prove the regulation requiring a bond before the bond is produced.

Mr. Tracy then read the bond in evidence.

Mr. Williams objected to form No. 33 because it was void, not being required by the regulation of the Department nor by law.

Justice Nelson—That was a matter for proof.

As the bond was read it appeared that the name of Jagger, one of the sureties, was spelled in several ways. Counsel on both sides and the Court were provided with photographed copies of the bond, and on the original the profession of the sureties was set forth in the case of Jagger as a "gentleman," and in that of Malin "Gonfection," the capital "G" being written over with a "C."

Mr. Williams desired to know what course the Court would adopt in regard to the objection to this bond, for if it should be received four of the counts in the indictment would utterly fail.

Justice Nelson—We receive it now; you will have plenty of opportunity to argue this in application for a stay.

Mr. Tracy then offered the "distiller's bond" of Henry Lewis.

Mr. Williams—I suppose you desire to show intent by that bond.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Williams objected because not covered by the indictment.

Justice Nelson—It was common in counterfeiting cases for the purpose of showing guilty knowledge.

The point was then argued by Messrs. Jenks and Stoughton.

The Court held that both the bonds were given in the Collector's office and were admissible.

TESTIMONY OF R. H. HAND.

R. H. Hand testified that he resides at No. 6 State-street; place of business at No. 172 Fulton-street; (Hand bond marked Exhibit 1;) that signature of R. H. Hand is not mine; was not the owner of any whisky in 1867; did not sign the bond; never made any application to Mr. Callicot for permission to transport whisky to Massachusetts.

TESTIMONY OF WM. H. M'CARTNEY.

Wm. H. McCartney testified that he resided in Boston; Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, Massachusetts; held office since 1866.

Mr. Williams objected as it had not been shown that any whiskey had been sent to Boston.

Witness—Received the permit by mail at the office in Boston by me, and I transmitted it by mail to Mr. Tracy on the 16th of May; a day or two after it was received, Mr. Stagg was in our office and I instructed him to investigate it and see whether the spirits came to Boston; the spirits alluded to were never received at the bonded warehouse of the Third District of Massachusetts; handed it to Mr. Stagg on the 19th of May; never received from Mr. Callicot any inquiry as to whether any spirits had been received; there is no such bonded warehouse as N. G. Cole's in Boston.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CARROLL.

John Carroll testified that he resided at No. 271 Myrtle-avenue for sixteen or seventeen years; own the place; knew William Malin in his lifetime; he died in July last; knew him ten or twelve years; had a wife and two children; lived in the fourth-story in front room and two bedrooms, paid $9 per month; four families resided in the house and a store underneath; a tailor's store; it is about ten minutes walk from Fulton-street; Mr. Malin was not a man of property so far as I knew; he was known to me as a poor man; in later years he dressed very shabby; he was badly off after a brief employment in the Alms-House.

Cross-examined.—I have seen him dressed decently as a working man.

In the absence of the next witness called by the District-Attorney,

Justice NELSON, at 5:30 o'clock, decided to adjourn till to-day, at the same time cautioning the jury not to converse with any person out of Court on the case, as it was one the importance of which must be apparent to them.

Mr. Williams—Will it not be well to caution jurors about reading newspapers?

Justice Nelson, (hesitating and smiling)—That will be pretty strict. Well, be careful not to read inflammatory or partizan articles on either side.

The Court then adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, May 15—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94¾@94⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account, ex dividend.

American Securities close at the following rates:

United States Bonds.......................70⅝@70¾
Illinois Centrals..................................95
Eries...45½

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 15.

United States bonds closed firmer at 76 for the old issue.

PARIS, Friday, May 15.

The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes 69f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 15—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm and quite active. Prices have advanced a fraction on American. The last sales were made at the following rates;

Middling Uplands.................................12½d.
Middling Orleans.................................12⅝d.

The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet; Corn, however, is a shade firmer, and has advanced to 38s. ℘ quarter for New Mixed Western. The other articles in the list are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The markets for Provisions and American Produce are without material alteration.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 15.

Petroleum closed firm at 42½ francs ℘ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

The weather to-day is delightful.

HAVANA, Friday, May 15.

SUGAR—The market is very active; there has been an advance of ⅛@¼ real since yesterday's report; No. 12 Dutch Standard was quoted at 8½@8¾ reals ℘ arrobe, closing firm at those prices.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 15.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $9@$11; No. 2 has declined 7c.@7½c.; sales at $2 03¾, and No. 1 at $2 10@$2 11. CORN active, and declined 2c. for No. 1; sales at 90c.; No. 2 at 90c.@91½c.; rejected, 89c.@90c. OATS quiet, and declined 2c.; sales at 69c. RYE, $1 80 for No. 1 and $1 78 for No. 2. MESS PORK, $27 50@$28 25. LARD dull and nominal at 18c.@18½c. BULK MEATS active; sales of 80,000 lbs. packed in gunny bags to the Government at 12⅝c. for Shoulders, 14c. for Cumberlands, 16c. for Short Rib and 17½c. for Short Clear Middles, smoked, and 14c. for smoked Shoulders; Dry Salted Shoulders, buyers for May, at 12½c. LIVE HOGS moderately active; common lots declined 10c.@15c.; choice, smooth lots firm at $7 75@$8 25 for common to light; $8 40@$8 70 for medium to fair; $8 90@$9 37½ for good; $9 62½@$9 87½ for prime to extra choice assorted. BEEF CATTLE dull at $7 50@$8 for fair to good Cattle. FREIGHTS are very dull at 3½c. on Corn; 4¾c. on Wheat to Oswego. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in good demand at $2 45@$2 50 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter. CORN firmer; Ear 91c.@92c. OATS firm at 79c.@80c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 85@$1 90. BARLEY unchanged and nominal. COTTON held at 29½c.@30c., and 29c. offered. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 250 hhds., at a decline of 7½c.; $2@$2 50 for Lugs; $4 50@$9 65 for Leaf; $12 97@$39 40, the latter for Choice. MESS PORK dull and nominal at $28. BULK MEATS more active. BACON—Sales Bulk Shoulders, 13c., buyer for June; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c., buyers for May; Bacon Shoulders dull at 13½c.; Sides, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 17c. LARD, 18½c. Gold, 139½c., buying. Money unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 15.

FLOUR steady; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 300 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 85; and 250 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 35. CORN held at $1 05 for No. 1. OATS scarce and quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 50 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts $32, Shipstuffs $36, Middlings $38 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 7½c, to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—17,600 bushels Wheat, 20,700 bushels Corn, 2,025,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—200 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 26,300 bushels Corn, 1,073,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 15.

COTTON firmer; Middlings, 30½c.; sales, 2,300 bales; receipts, 932 bales; sales of the week, 7,500 bales; receipts, 3,615 bales; exports to foreign ports, 11,385 bales; coastwise, 741 bales; stock on hand, 33,569 bales. Sterling, 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℘ cent. premium. Gold, 141. SUGAR higher; Cuba No. 12, 11¾c.@12½c.; No. 13, 12¾c.@13½c. MOLASSES 50c.@56c. FLOUR dull for low grades; Superfine, $9@$9 25. CORN firm, at $1 05@$1 07½. OATS weaker, at 85c. HAY firm, at $18@$21. PORK dull, at $28 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD dull; Tierces, 19½c.; Kegs, 20½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, May 15.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weaker at 48c.@49c. RESINS declined; Strained, $2 25@$2 30; No. 2, $2 35@$2 50; Pale, $5@$6 75. COTTON—Low Middling, 28c. TAR firm at $3.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, May 15.

COTTON firmer and in fair demand; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 31c.@31½c.; receipts, 413 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 15.

COTTON firmer, but little doing; sales 70 bales; receipts, 16 bales; Middlings, 29½c.@30c.

[Advertisement.]
ANOTHER BANK PRESIDENT SEIZED BY THE THROAT.—I can prove by one thousand of the best business men in New-York, who can speak from experience, that, in their opinion, had the Deposit National Bank, at Deposit N. Y., been protected by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, burglars could not have seized the President by the throat. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.—By a slight alteration of a Latin proverb a great truth may be briefly set forth. Certain it is that KNOX et præterea nihil (that is to say, one of KNOX'S hats) will suffice to make a man a gentleman in appearance at least. Purchase one of the great hatter's Spring styles at No. 212 Broadway, and at once share the general opinion.

[Advertisement.]
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
NEW STYLES TERRYS, BROCATELS, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Never fails to cure Coughs and Colds, that standard remedy, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

[Advertisement.]
Physicians know that iron is a remarkable medicine. The Peruvian Syrup is a preparation of iron.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	May 16	New-York	London.
Caledonia	May 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	May 16	New-York	Havre.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, etc., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 10 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..............................5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.......................................3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad...................................5 P. M.
North Mails.....................................5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way...............................5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at.................................5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at...............................1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 11 | Moon rises... 1 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 00 | Gov. Island. 3 49 | Hell Gate.... 5 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie.

Ships Glad Tidings, Thomson, Genoa and Leghorn, W. Nelson, Jr.; Belle Creole, Knowles, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Aurora, (Br.,) Utley, Rotterdam, J. Edmiston & Co.

Barks Ageroen, (Norw.,) Andersen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Josephine, (Br.,) Hilton, London, Boyd & Hincken; Yearning Belle, (Br.,) Pearl, Gloucester, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Union T, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Ercole, (Ital.,) Culotta, Palermo, A. P. Agresti; Black Swan, Podger, Satilla River, Ga., I. B. Gager; Lapwing, (Br.,) Cremer, Bahia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Maria Crowell, (Br.,) Crowell, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Flora, (Br.,) Lapreille, Buenos Ayres, H. De Cordova & Co.

Schooners Geo. Gilman, Garchio, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Wilmington, N. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Margaret Piata, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., F. Arthemus, Curtis, South Amboy, Snow & Richardson; Old Chad, McClintock, Eleuthera, J. Douglas; L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; M. D. Scull, Steelman, Great Egg Harbor, Goldthwaite & Overton; N. H. Hall, Murphy, Boston, J. Watts; Daniel Williams, Hunt, St. Bartholomew, Jones & Lough; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Antigua, G. Wessels; Carrie Melvin, Watts, Swan Island, J. O. Baker.

Arrived.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston May 7, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Triton, (N. G.,) Schmidt, Singapore Feb. 10, with mdse. to master. Passed Anjiers Feb. 14, Cape of Good Hope March 23, crossed the equator April 20, in lon. 31. March 6, lat. 28, lon. 54 20, spoke ship Caroline Coventry, from Bombay for London, 30 ds. out. March 17, lat. 34, lon. 29 40, in a gale from S. W., split sails.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, Liverpool March 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Ship Nonamtum, Burgess, Calcutta, Jan. 20, and Cape Town, March 17, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Died on board, May 1, Richard Flanders, seaman; May 4, John Clark, seaman. Capt. Upton, late of the ship Nonamtum, was left sick at Cape Town.

Ship Pacific, Foss, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Bark Doretta, (N. G.,) Schulken, Bremen 64 ds., with mdse. and 340 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. April 14, lat. 31 27, lon. 36, Charles Seabeck, seaman, fell from the maintopsail-yard, and was lost.

Bark Templar, Potter, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble and rags to Lunt Bros. Experienced heavy S. W. gales on the passage.

Bark Magdalena, Searles, Aspinwall 23 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Louisa Charlotte, (N. G.,) Schultz, Seville 50 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda 5 ds., with produce and 11 passengers to J. Harvey.

Bark Minona, (Swed.,) Wulff, Alicante 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Sleipner, (Norw.,) Waagl, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Son—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Fannie, (of Rockland,) Hinckley, Cienfuegos, 20 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Flor del Mar, (of St. Andrew's,) Wiswell, Montevideo 68 ds., with hides to Wm. Ingalls.

Bark Wm. Rathbone, Doane, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. and 60 passengers to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark W. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Welcomb, Padang Feb. 6, with mdse. to order.

Brig Caprera, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Ida M. Comery, (of Philadelphia,) Darrah, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Marguerette, (Haytien,) Mulligan, Port au Prince, 15 dys., with logwood and coffee to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Eaton, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig E. McLeod, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McLeod, Mayaguez, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to J. C. Marsh.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington, Me.,) Munroe, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co. May 10, lat. 38, lon. 68, spoke fishing smack Challenge, from Mobile for New-York.

Brig Mariposa, Leighton, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp. Left barks Atlanta and Stampede hence, arr. May 1.

Brig Pedro, Dickson, Cardenas, 18 ds., with molasses to Warren Day.

Brig Union Star, Kelly, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Burgemeister Sternberg, (N. G.,) Heidtman, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to J. C. Wright & Co.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Deveylden, Curacoa 19 ds., with mdse. to Dovale & Co.

Brig Penniman, Galleson, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar to James Henry.

Brig Samuel Lindsay, (of Boston,) Wilson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schrs. M. E. Staples, for Baltimore; H. G. King, for Calais; J. Griffin and Nellie Star, for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, McCarthy, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Was up to the Highlands on the 12th, but was obliged to haul off on account of dense fog.

Brig G. W. Barter, Rosebrook, Manzanillo 18 ds., with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Auguste, (N. G.,) Meyn, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Express, Young, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Edith Mary, (Br.,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Elmira, Greaner, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Josiah Whithouse, (of Boston,) Jones, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Alden, Bayport, Fla., 20 ds., with cedar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Ogden, S. Johns, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Latassa & Co. May 13, off Delaware, had a gale from E. S. E.; split foresail; left in port, brigs Harry and Cosmos, ldg. for New-York.

Schr. Amos Edwards, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to master. No date, off Elbow Keys, spoke brig Resolute, from St. Jago for Philadelphia, 30 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Schr. Fred Walters, Corson, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co. May 13, off the Delaware, spoke schr. W. C. Atwater, for New-London, with loss of sails and leaking badly; would put into Delaware Breakwater for repairs.

Schr. E. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to B. Nelson.

Schr. Carrie Douglas, Bailey, St. Domingo 14 ds., with coffee to master. Had fine weather.

Schr. Fairdealer, Renwick, Ellsworth, with lumber and laths to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Alma Odlin, Franks, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Louler, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Wiley, Elizabethport, for Wellfleet.

Schr. Rhuma, (Br.,) Morrell, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Ann Carlot, (of Castine,) Westcott, Matanzas, 15 ds., with molasses to H. W. Land & Co.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Lucy H. Gibson, (of Boston,) Pung, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Nellie C. Baine, (of Boston,) Done, Sagua, 18 ds., via Hampton Roads 18th inst., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Brown, Port Johnson, for Saco.

Schr. Texas, Champion, Newburgh, for Norwich.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. A. Kilty, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Tickler, Haynes, George's Bank.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Thompson, New-Haven.
Schr. Weriwain, Jones, Portland.
Schr. Mary Edwards, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. Loduskia, Franklin, Machias, with lumber.
Schr. Dr. Wm. Powers, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. James Parker, Tille, Boston, for Philadelphia.

SAILED—Ship Constellation, for Liverpool, and anchored at S. W. spit.

WIND—At sunset, E. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 15—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; brig Sullivan, from Sagua; schr. Gustie Wilson, of Boston, from Hingham for Philadelphia, struck on Shag Rock last night, and was got off, but afterward capsized, and went ashore on George's Island, where she now remains.

CHALESTON, S. C., May 15—Arr. steamer Key West, from New-York for New-Orleans, with her crank shaft broken.

Sld. brig George, for Caibarien; schr. Intrepid, for Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 15—Arr. brig Wm. Robertson, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 15—Arr. ship Iolani, from Honolulu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15—Cld. steamship Lucille, for Baltimore; Rebecca Clyde, for New-York; Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Carrie Douglass, which arrived 14th inst, from St. Domingo, is consigned to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Fuller, from Elizabethport for Boston, in tow of tugboat Wyoming, having refused a pilot, struck Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, and sunk off Walsey Point, sunken marsh, in 60 feet of water. The schr. Union and sloop Fred. Frown, also in tow of the Wyoming, received some damage.

Spoken, &c.

Andes—bark, from Cardenas for Portland, May 6, lat. 28, lon. 79 30.

Lady Fessenden—ship, from New-Orleans for Havre, May 6, lat. 28, lon. 79 30.

St. James—schr., hence for Tampico, May 12, lat. 36 30, lon. 74 40.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 15—Arr. steamship Bienville, from New-York.

At Demerara, April 25, barks Delaware and H. Trowbridge for New-York, ldg.; brig Julia, for do. do.; brig Chesapeake, dischg.; Suwanee, do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15.—The steamship Virginia, Capt. Thomas, of the National Line, from New-York May 2, arrived here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 15—1:20 P. M.—The Cunard steamship Java, Capt. Macauley, from New-York May 5, arrived at this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 15—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Berlin, Capt. Undutsck, from Baltimore May 2, arrived early this morning.

RAND'S PNEUMATIC GAS.

WARRANTED.

The Simplest, Safest, and Best Gas-Works in the World.

The gas made by these works is more uniform in quality than that made by any other known process.

The material need be supplied but once during the year, while all other apparatus used for making gas, such as are known as automatic machines especially, have to be supplied as often as weekly, semi-weekly, and daily.

The works being outside, and entirely separate from, the dwelling house or building to be supplied with the gas, servants and others have no occasion to approach them.

All machinery being entirely dispensed with, these works can never get out of order.

The gas can be made for less than one-half of the price of coal-gas.

Enough gas can be made in from five to thirty minutes to supply dwellings, hotels, and factories using from twenty-five to one thousand burners.

Accidents are impossible, as the tank holding the liquid is placed in the ground surrounded by water and covered with the iron gas-holder.

It is the only portable gas-works that insurance companies do not class as extra hazardous.

We guarantee our gas-works to give satisfaction.

No skill is required to make this gas; a boy ten years old can make sufficient gas for ordinary dwellings in five minutes.

It is a cheap, cleanly, and convenient substitute for coal or wood to heat dwellings, and all culinary operations, &c.

Those desiring further information will please send for descriptive circular to the Office of the Company, where working models may be seen.

A. C. RAND & CO.,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.

PUTNAM COUNTY CONDENSED MILK.
ECONOMICAL AND EXCELLENT.
25 CENTS PER QUART.

THE NEW-YORK CONDENSED MILK COMPANY will continue to deliver Borden's Condensed Milk, which has, for TEN YEARS, without exception, been perfectly Pure Milk, and will continue to maintain its established superiority.

This Company will also deliver the PUTNAM CO.

CONDENSED MILK

at 25 CENTS PER QUART. One quart mingled with four quarts of water makes five quarts of excellent milk, and is far more economical than any other milk sold in this City and vicinity.

Depot, Nos. 34 and 36 Elizabeth-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 331, May 15, 1868.
15, 6, 11, 73, 34, 50, 9, 57, 41, 80, 21, 61.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 332, May 15, 1868.
35, 56, 70, 74, 6, 61, 63, 14, 5, 4, 73.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 383, May 15, 1868.
24, 67, 29, 59, 74, 62, 58, 10, 54, 6, 36, 50.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 384, May 15, 1868.
37, 39, 57, 62, 13, 28, 31, 63, 29, 84, 2.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLOTE, Banker and Broker, No. 209 Broadway.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING is the CHEAPEST and the BEST.
DEVLIN & CO.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS for DRESS or SCHOOL purposes are the most tasteful in the market.
DEVLIN & CO.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT IS filled with the finest and best of EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FABRICS.
DEVLIN & CO.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS ARE MEN of TASTE and ABILITY, and unsurpassed in their profession.
DEVLIN & CO.

OUR AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT EXCELS all others in EASE, ELEGANCE and DURABILITY.
DEVLIN & CO.

OUR PRICES ARE TWENTY PER CENT. below OTHER HOUSES producing the same line of goods.
DEVLIN & CO.

OUR STORES ARE NO. 459 BROADWAY, corner of GRAND-ST., and NO. 260 BROADWAY, corner of WARREN-ST., N. Y.
DEVLIN & CO.

WOOD & WARING,
NO. 98 BOWERY.
THE NOVELTY
OF THE SEASON.
NEWPORT SUITS,
7 DOLLARS.
FINE FRENCH WALKING
COATS, BLUE, BROWN
AND DAHLIA COATINGS,
$10 TO $20.
BOYS' SUITS,
$5 TO $12.
WOOD & WARING,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NO. 98 BOWERY.

RAYMOND'S
STOCK OF
CLOTHING
IS
COMPLETE.
NEW GOODS AND NEW STYLE SUITS.
FOR DRESS AND BUSINESS WEAR.
SCHOOL SUITS FOR BOYS,
REMARKABLE FOR VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

THE FINEST
DIAMONDS,
FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,
IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.
AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
$5 SEWING MACHINE
Simple and practical.
Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

CEMETERY RAILINGS
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway. Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE UPRIGHT PATENT TRUNK
NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.
Next door to the Astor House.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY.
HEADQUARTERS,
31, 33, 35, 37 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES.
640 BROADWAY,
Corner Bleecker-st.
461 EIGHTH-AV.,
North corner 34th-st.
742 EIGHTH-AV.,
Northeast corner 51st-st.
218 BOWERY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
646 THIRD-AV.,
Northwest corner 44th-st.
299 SPRING-ST.,
Between Hudson & Greenwich sts.
205 FULTON-ST.,
Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.
133 GRAND-ST.,
Williamsburg, between 4th & 5th sts.

The Company receive their Teas by the cargo from the best districts of China and Japan, and sell them in quantities to suit customers

AT CARGO PRICES.

FROM SIX TO EIGHT PROFITS SAVED BY PURCHASING OF THIS COMPANY.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Five pounds and upward delivered in New-York City without extra charge.

PRICE LIST.
OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c. 90c., best $1 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50 per pound.

COFFEES
ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY:
GROUND COFFEE........ 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c.
ROASTED COFFEE, (unground,) 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c.
GREEN COFFEE, (unroasted,) 20c., 25c., 30c., 33c., best 35c.
☞ Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of coffee can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the tea trade, (previous to the establishment of the Great American Tea Company,) we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of Chinese factors.

First.—The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

Second.—The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third.—The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

Fourth.—On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth.—The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth.—The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh.—The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth.—The Retailer sells it to the Consumer for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..........................LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR..........................NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..........................PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia, HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CLINTON HALL.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1868-69.

At a meeting of members of the above Association, held at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, the following-named gentlemen were nominated as officers for the ensuing year:

For President,
CHAS. F. ALLEN,
With Great Western Ins. Co.
For Vice-President,
M. C. D. BORDEN,
With Low, HARRIMAN & CO.,
Corresponding Secretary,
J. J. McCANLIS,
With HENRY CLEWS & CO.
Recording Secretary,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY,
With ISAAC H. BAILEY.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
With A. T. STEWART & CO.
For Directors,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
With 2d-av. Railroad Co.
B. W. SOUTHWICK,
With GEO. BLISS & CO.
A. B. CARPENTER,
With Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
JOHN ROGERS,
With WILKIE & CO.
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
With FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO.
A. S. BURNISTON,
With TUPPER & BEATTIE.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
With United States Custom House.
ELECTION TUESDAY, 19TH INST.
POLL OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.,
Meetings every night at No. 764 Broadway, at 8 o'clock, where tickets may be had. E. P. WEED, Chairman.
W. A. HOLLY, Secretary.
J. J. O'BRIEN, S. W. HARNED,
W. T. PEOPLES, J. R. LYON,
Executive Committee.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
REGULAR NOMINATIONS—1868.
For President,
GEORGE C. LEE,
With S. B. Chittenden & Co.
For Vice-President,
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, with Citizens' Savings Bank
For Corresponding Secretary,
WILLIAM G. DAVIS, with New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company.
For Recording Secretary,
WM. LAURENT BAILEY, with Isaac H. Bailey.
For Treasurer,
W. J. HARRIS, with Continental National Bank.
For Directors,
THOS. J. TOWNSEND, Jr., with Sprague, Colburn & Co.
GEO. G. MACKENZIE, with General Transatlantic Co.
E. R. SATTERLEE, with Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
WM. B. WEBB, with Wm. J. Peake & Co.
W. H. CAREY, with Atlantic National Bank.
WM. S. DOW, with Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.
WILHELM JUNG, with First National Bank.
Election on TUESDAY, the 19th inst.
Polls open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.
A ratification meeting in support of the above ticket will be held at No. 770 Broadway, corner of [illegible] at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING.